S6430-2

Oklahoma
Labor Market Information

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

August 1986 Data

SELECTED INDICATORS -- AUGUST
(unadjusted)

NATION

Employment, total -- down 0.3%
Unemployment -- down 6.1%
Unemployment rate -- 6.7%
Manufacturing ave. wage -- $9.68
Manufacturing ave. hours -- 40.7

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)
All urban consumers -- 328.6

OKLAHOMA

Employment, total -- down 1.2%
Unemployment -- up 3.6%
Unemployment rate -- 9.2%
Manufacturing ave. wage -- $9.63
Manufacturing avg. hours -- 40.6

THE "OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION" IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF THE OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION.

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UNEMPLOYMENT RISES-EMPLOYMENT DROPS

The number of unemployed persons jumped 5,200 to finish at an estimated 148,100 level for August. This increase, combined with a 13,200 decline in the labor force, increased the unemployment rate from 8.8 percent to 9.2 percent. These levels are almost identical to the estimates attained in July of 1983. As expected at this time of year, summer jobseekers enter the labor force in large numbers, and often at a rate faster than the rate at which they can be absorbed, thereby causing a rise in the unemployment rate. Another major contributing factor was the shutdown of a durable goods manufacturing unit for over half of the 10,200 drop in wage and salary workers. This employment drop of 18,400 is fairly normal for this season and the labor force decline reflects some outmigration.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS DECLINE

The Oklahoma nonagricultural employment level dropped in August, down 10,200 from the 1,149,500 figure which constituted the July estimate. Among the eight major industry divisions, five experienced reduced employment, two recorded slight gains, and one remained unchanged. Almost 60 percent of the monthly job loss was in manufacturing, where declines in durable goods were 6,300 due to a temporary retooling situation in transportation equipment. Government employment was down by some 2,800, centered almost entirely in local government. A drop of 1,200 was estimated for the -combined components of the construction industry while services employment dropped 900 since July. Mining employment lost 100 jobs, the smallest decline in several months, as finance-insurance-real estate stabilized over the short term. Job additions did occur in two major industry divisions. Wholesale-retail trade improved by 700 and transportation-public utilities gained 100 during August.

(Continued on page 2)

NONFARM cont'd

Over the past twelve months, the nonfarm wage and salary employment has declined 33,900 from the corresponding 1985 month. Only 800 of this decline come in the latest 30 day period and if the transportation layoff is excluded, we would have had a reversal in the downward trend in the year-to-year comparison of wage and salary employment.

Seven of the major industry divisions declined over the 12 month period under review, while one advanced. Over 95 percent of the annual job loss was in the goods-producing industries; manufacturing, mining, and construction. This area's energy problems resulting in declines in the first two industries have been well documented, while the construction industry was off 18 percent in dollar value through August. Four other industries had a combined job loss of 5,700 since last August, and the continually expanding service industry almost gained enough employment to offset this decline.

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IMPROVE

After several months of rising unemployment rates in most of Oklahoma's 77 counties the August figures seem to indicate a major step forward in the reversal of this trend. Over the month, 64 counties measured lower jobless rates, 9 were higher and 4 others posted the same rate as July. Even with this months progress, it is still sobering to see that in almost exactly the same ratio, most rates are higher than the same month last year. Sixty-one are up, 14 are down, and 2 are unchanged. It should be noted that three counties-Oklahoma, Cleveland, and Pottawatomie-were adversely impacted in August by a temporary layoff by a major employer and this atypical rate should abate during the next survey period. Ottawa County, in northeast Oklahoma, had the highest unemployment rate (24.7 percent), while Woods County had the best rate of 3.4 percent. The Tulsa MSA rate improved to 8.6 percent down four-tenths from July. Oklahoma City MSA jumped from 7.0 to 9.3 percent due to the aforementioned major layoff. The Enid MSA improved slightly over the month, while the Lawton MSA jobless rate remained stable.

MANUFACTURING WAGES STABLE

The average weekly earnings of the 111,300 manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma was virtually unchanged in August from the revised July estimate, and stood almost $7.00 lower than a year ago. A slight increase in the workweek balanced out the 14 cent drop in hourly wages. Durable goods workers lost $4.00 per week while those producing non-durables gained $5.00. The widest swings among durables occurred in instruments and related products where earnings jumped almost $60.00 and transportation equipment workers with a $32.00 drop. Most visible changes in nondurables was the $10.00 increase in paper and allied products and the $20.00 reduction by petroleum refining workers. An average $7.00 per week reduction in weekly pay for all manufacturing workers, compared to last August, was primarily caused by a 12 cent drop in hourly wage rates as the hours worked remained unchanged.

Among the five nonmanufacturing industries, for which hours and earnings are published, only the oil and gas extraction workers were able to increase earnings either over the month or the yearly comparison basis. The other four industries had nominal declines from their July earnings, while public utility workers lost almost $37.00 per week over the year as the work period was shortened by nearly 4 hours.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

The average weekly claims rose 3.5 percent since July and 72 percent from the comparable week one year ago. Both measurement periods would have been greatly reduced if not for the temporary layoff in manufacturing and transportation in August. This also caused the large increase in structural worker claims. Most other industries and occupations had fewer claims filed in August, especially mining and construction.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED*

ITEM	NUMBER			Percent Change	Absolute Change	
	Aug 1986	Jul 1986	Aug 1985	Jul 86 Aug 86	Jul 86 Aug 86	Aug 85 Aug 86
TOTAL BY INDUSTRY**...........	41,904	40,500	24,293	3.5	1,404	17,611
MINING.....................	8,275	9,312	3,228	-11.1	(1,037)	5,047
CONSTRUCTION................	4,785	5,514	3,606	-13.2	(729)	1,179
MANUFACTURING...............	12,033	9,002	5,409	33.7	3,031	6,624
TRANSPORTATION & PUB UTIL...	1,820	1,312	1,036	38.7	508	784
TRADE.......................	5,553	5,652	4,071	-1.8	(99)	1,482
FINANCE, INS & REAL EST.....	1,111	1,102	814	0.8	9	297
SERVICES....................	6,717	6,891	4,911	-2.5	(174)	1,806
GOVERNMENT & ALL OTHER......	1,610	1,715	1,218	-6.1	(105)	392
TOTAL BY OCCUPATION**.........	41,904	40,500	24,293	3.5	1,404	17,611
PROFESSIONAL & MANAGERIAL...	5,471	5,859	3,501	-6.6	(388)	1,970
CLERICAL & SALES............	7,598	7,732	5,454	-1.7	(134)	2,144
SERVICES....................	2,387	2,479	2,112	-3.7	(92)	275
PROCESSING & AGRICULTURAL...	1,004	1,023	705	-1.9	(19)	299
MACHINE TRADES..............	2,966	3,416	1,427	-13.2	(450)	1,539
BENCHWORK...................	2,653	2,824	1,874	-6.1	(171)	779
STRUCTURAL WORK.............	10,870	7,434	4,484	46.2	3,436	6,386
OTHER.......................	8,955	9,734	4,736	-8.0	(779)	4,219
DURATION OF CURRENT UNEMP						
TOTAL.......................	41,904	40,500	24,293	3.5	1,404	17,611
UNDER 5 WEEKS.............	15,499	11,942	7,985	29.8	3,557	7,514
5 - 14 WEEKS	14,792	16,685	9,136	-11.3	(1,893)	5,656
15 WEEKS & OVER...........	11,613	11,873	7,172	-2.2	(260)	4,441
SEX, TOTAL..................	41,904	40,500	24,293	3.5	1,404	17,611
MALE......................	28,570	27,978	14,764	2.1	592	13,806
FEMALE....................	13,334	12,522	9,529	6.5	812	3,805
RACE, TOTAL.................	41,904	40,500	24,293	3.5	1,404	17,611
WHITE.....................	32,699	34,578	20,805	-5.4	(1,879)	11,894
NONWHITE..................	9,205	5,932	3,488	55.2	3,273	5,717
AGE, TOTAL..................	41,904	40,500	24,293	3.5	1,404	17,611
UNDER 25..................	5,386	5,600	3,880	-3.8	(214)	1,506
25 - 44...................	26,895	25,652	14,870	4.8	1,243	12,025
OVER 45...................	9,623	9,248	5,543	4.1	375	4,080

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* The Insured Unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by Oklahoma Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

** Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

DATA FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23, 1986

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS

INDUSTRY	Production Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug 1986p	Aug 1986p	Jul 1986r	Aug 1985r	Aug 1986p	Jul 1986r	Aug 1985r	Aug 1986p	Jul 1986r	Aug 1985r
MANUFACTURING	111,300	390.98	391.78	397.80	40.6	40.1	40.8	9.63	9.77	9.75
DURABLE GOODS	68,800	405.59	409.86	421.23	40.6	40.5	41.5	9.99	10.12	10.15
STONE,CLAY & GLASS	8,900	441.83	434.25	434.89	42.2	41.2	42.1	10.47	10.54	10.33
PRIMARY METAL IND.	2,700	453.04	449.24	409.62	44.9	44.7	43.3	10.09	10.05	9.46
FABRICATED METAL IND.	10,100	369.32	357.11	367.54	40.1	39.2	40.3	9.21	9.11	9.12
FABRICATED STRUC. METALS	4,500	381.11	362.29	373.70	40.5	38.5	40.4	9.41	9.41	9.25
MACHINERY EXC. ELECTRICAL	22,800	379.03	370.66	417.30	40.8	41.6	42.8	9.29	8.91	9.75
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	3,400	375.95	365.88	436.89	35.5	39.9	41.1	10.59	9.17	10.63
ELEC. & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	6,800	420.65	411.68	393.73	40.8	40.6	40.3	10.31	10.14	9.77
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	11 200	477.86	510.29	514.56	36.9	38.6	40.2	12.95	13.22	12.80
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	1,700	454.43	395.81	436.32	46.8	39.9	43.2	9.71	9.92	10.10
NONDURABLE GOODS	42,500	367.93	362.34	354.82	40.7	39.6	39.6	9.04	9.15	8.96
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	8,200	334.82	337.00	324.66	41.8	41.4	41.2	8.01	8.14	7.88
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	8,200	185.42	179.91	180.56	36.5	36.2	37.0	5.08	4.97	4.88
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	2,600	425.00	415.27	407.27	42.5	40.2	41.9	10.00	10.33	9.72
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	5,900	378.80	379.09	389.51	40.6	40.2	42.2	9.33	9.43	9.23
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	2,200	390.65	381.61	380.40	39.7	38.9	40.0	9.84	9.81	9.51
PETROLEUM REFINING	5,000	461.84	482.33	476.91	38.2	37.8	37.7	12.09	12.76	12.65
NONMANUFACTURING										
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	20,700	476.26	456.91	460.74	43.1	41.2	43.1	11.05	11.09	10.69
CONSTRUCTION	35,300	412.92	417.20	427.90	37.2	38.1	37.8	11.10	10.95	11.32
PUBLIC UTILITIES	24,100	456.62	462.81	493.99	37.8	38.6	41.2	12.08	11.99	11.99
WHOLESALE TRADE	49,100	358.51	360.11	364.02	38.8	39.1	39.1	9.24	9.21	9.31
RETAIL TRADE*	129,700	188.06	195.57	202.56	31.5	31.8	31.6	5.97	6.15	6.41

*Excludes eating and drinking establishments. p=preliminary r=revised

NOTE: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 111,300, production workers in manufacturing. The data are revised to a 1985 benchmark level. Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

RESIDENT OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			Percent Change	Absolute Change	
	Aug 1986p	Jul 1986r	Aug 1985r	Jul 86 Aug 86	Jul 86 Aug 86	Aug 85 Aug 86
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,604.1	1,617.3	1,563.7	-0.8	-13.2	40.4
Unemployment......................	148.1	142.9	106.1	3.6	5.2	42.0
Unemployment Rate................	9.2	8.8	6.8	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)...	9.5	9.0	7.0	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment..................	1,456.0	1,474.4	1,457.6	-1.2	-18.4	-1.6
Agriculture......................	44.2	50.8	44.5	-13.0	-6.6	-0.3
Domestic Service,Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers.........	149.2	150.5	154.2	-0.9	-1.3	-5.0
Idled by Labor Disputes...........	0.1	0.0	0.4	xxx	0.1	-0.3

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	Aug 1986p	Jul 1986r	Aug 1985	Jul 86 Aug 86	Jul 86 Aug 86	Aug 85 Aug 86
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, TOTAL *...	1139.3	1149.5	1173.2	-0.9	-10.2	-33.9
Manufacturing.....................	155.7	161.7	172.7	-3.7	-6.0	-17.0
Durable Goods....................	93.9	100.2	109.1	-6.3	-6.3	-15.2
Lumber and Wood Products........	2.4	2.5	3.0	-4.0	-0.1	-0.6
Stone,Clay & Glass Products.....	10.8	10.9	11.2	-0.9	-0.1	-0.4
Primary Metal Industries........	3.8	3.6	4.2	5.6	0.2	-0.4
Fabricated Metal Products.......	14.1	14.6	16.9	-3.4	-0.5	-2.8
Fab. Structural Metal Products.	7.0	7.4	8.7	-5.4	-0.4	-1.7
Machinery Exc. Electrical.......	31.2	31.5	37.0	-1.0	-0.3	-5.8
Construction & Related Mach....	10.4	10.5	13.5	-1.0	-0.1	-3.1
Oil Field Machinery...........	5.7	5.7	8.5	0.0	0.0	-2.8
General Industrial Machinery...	4.9	5.0	6.6	-2.0	-0.1	-1.7
Electrical and Electronic Equip.	9.6	9.7	9.9	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3
Transportation Equipment........	15.4	20.8	20.7	-26.0	-5.4	-5.3
Motor Vehicle and Equipment....	6.1	11.6	12.0	-47.4	-5.5	-5.9
Aircraft and Parts............	8.6	8.5	8.1	1.2	0.1	0.5
Instruments & Related Products..	2.6	2.7	2.5	-3.7	-0.1	0.1
Nondurable Goods.................	61.8	61.5	63.6	0.5	0.3	-1.8
Food and Kindred Products.......	14.2	14.4	14.1	-1.4	-0.2	0.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.1	8.9	9.4	2.2	0.2	-0.3
Paper and Allied Products.......	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing.........	11.5	11.6	11.9	-0.9	-0.1	-0.4
Newspapers & Periodicals.......	6.1	6.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Petroleum & Coal Products.......	7.7	7.8	7.9	-1.3	-0.1	-0.2
Petroleum Refining............	6.9	7.0	7.1	-1.4	-0.1	-0.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products.	11.5	11.2	12.1	2.7	0.3	-0.6
Tires & Inner Tubes...........	6.6	6.5	7.5	1.5	0.1	-0.9

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	Aug 1986p	Jul 1986r	Aug 1985r	Jul 86 Aug 86	Jul 86 Aug 86	Aug 85 Aug 86
(CONTINUED)						
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING............	983.6	987.8	1,000.5	-0.4	-4.2	-16.9
Mining...........................	53.7	53.8	65.9	-0.2	-0.1	-12.2
Oil and Gas Extraction...........	51.1	50.9	63.0	0.4	0.2	-11.9
Construction.....................	45.1	46.3	49.0	-2.6	-1.2	-3.9
Heavy Construction Contractor....	8.5	9.0	10.1	-5.6	-0.5	-1.6
Transportation & Public Utilities.	63.6	63.5	64.9	0.2	0.1	-1.3
Transportation...................	33.2	33.1	33.5	0.3	0.1	-0.3
Railroad Transportation.........	2.2	2.0	2.3	10.0	0.2	-0.1
Trucking & Warehousing..........	15.5	15.7	16.9	-1.3	-0.2	-1.4
Pipe Lines, exc. natural gas....	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Communications, Elec-Gas-San Ser.	30.4	30.4	31.4	0.0	0.0	-1.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade..........	289.5	288.8	290.8	0.2	0.7	-1.3
Wholesale Trade..................	63.2	64.0	67.4	-1.2	-0.8	-4.2
Retail Trade.....................	226.3	224.8	223.4	0.7	1.5	2.9
General Merchandise Stores......	30.0	29.6	28.9	1.4	0.4	1.1
Department Stores.............	11.8	11.7	11.9	0.9	0.1	-0.1
Food Stores.....................	40.6	40.7	39.1	-0.2	-0.1	1.5
Automobile Dealers & Serv. Stat.	26.5	26.4	26.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores......	13.5	13.5	14.3	0.0	0.0	-0.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate..	64.3	64.3	65.1	0.0	0.0	-0.8
Banking..........................	20.4	20.6	22.0	-1.0	-0.2	-1.6
Credit Agencies other than Banks.	9.7	9.8	9.7	-1.0	-0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers...............	8.7	8.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Services..........................	231.0	231.9	226.1	-0.4	-0.9	4.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places....	14.9	15.1	14.4	-1.3	-0.2	0.5
Personal Services................	12.4	12.5	11.8	-0.8	-0.1	0.6
Motion Pictures..................	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Health Services..................	70.7	70.4	70.0	0.4	0.3	0.7
Hospitals.......................	29.3	29.3	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.7
Educational Services.............	11.1	11.3	10.0	-1.8	-0.2	1.1
Government, Total.................	236.4	239.2	238.7	-1.2	-2.8	-2.3
Federal Government...............	53.1	53.6	51.7	-0.9	-0.5	1.4
State and Local Government.......	183.3	185.6	187.0	-1.2	-2.3	-3.7
State Government...............	62.1	61.1	64.1	1.6	1.0	-2.0
Local Government...............	121.2	124.5	122.9	-2.7	-3.3	-1.7

* These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1985 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. p=preliminary r=revised

LABOR FORCE DATA
AUGUST 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				AUG 86	JUL 86	AUG 85
U.S.	111,515,000	7,955,000	119,470,000	6.7	7.0	6.9
OKLAHOMA	1,456,000	148,100	1,604,100	9.2	8.8	6.8
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	7,470	940	8,410	11.2	8.2	8.5
2 ALFALFA	3,040	160	3,200	5.0	5.7	4.0
3 ATOKA	8,250	700	8,950	7.8	8.6	6.9
4 BEAVER	3,200	160	3,360	4.8	4.8	3.1
5 BECKHAM	8,260	1,490	9,750	15.3	16.5	9.2
6 BLAINE	6,260	530	6,790	7.8	8.7	6.3
7 BRYAN	13,000	950	13,950	6.8	7.8	8.7
8 CADDO	11,960	1,570	13,530	11.6	13.3	9.6
9 CANADIAN	33,675	2,575	36,250	7.1	7.3	5.3
10 CARTER	21,000	2,500	23,500	10.6	11.6	7.2
11 CHEROKEE	14,080	1,600	15,680	10.2	10.6	10.1
12 CHOCTAW	5,900	850	6,750	12.6	13.3	11.9
13 CIMARRON	1,640	90	1,730	5.2	4.8	7.4
14 CLEVELAND	75,825	7,825	83,650	9.4	6.8	5.0
15 COAL	2,300	340	2,640	12.9	13.1	10.8
16 COMANCHE	44,400	2,450	46,850	5.2	5.2	4.8
17 COTTON	2,860	160	3,020	5.3	5.7	4.7
18 CRAIG	6,280	740	7,020	10.5	11.8	7.6
19 CREEK	31,500	3,725	35,225	10.6	11.1	6.9
20 CUSTER	14,350	1,200	15,550	7.7	7.5	6.0
21 DELAWARE	11,380	940	12,320	7.6	7.7	6.6
22 DEWEY	2,800	250	3,050	8.2	9.2	5.1
23 ELLIS	3,360	170	3,530	4.8	6.1	5.2
24 GARFIELD	28,000	2,550	30,550	8.3	8.5	6.3
25 GARVIN	11,640	1,660	13,300	12.5	12.7	6.9
26 GRADY	16,800	2,350	19,150	12.3	12.6	10.2
27 GRANT	2,850	150	3,000	5.0	5.6	4.0
28 GREER	2,870	150	3,020	5.0	4.5	5.1
29 HARMON	1,620	150	1,770	8.5	9.8	9.3
30 HARPER	2,310	130	2,440	5.3	5.9	4.2
31 HASKELL	3,750	740	4,490	16.5	18.5	18.0
32 HUGHES	4,800	920	5,720	16.1	17.1	13.3
33 JACKSON	11,090	790	11,880	6.6	7.2	6.6
34 JEFFERSON	3,850	450	4,300	10.5	12.8	8.1
35 JOHNSTON	4,350	350	4,700	7.4	8.0	7.8
36 KAY	23,500	1,950	25,450	7.7	8.6	7.1
37 KINGFISHER	6,660	630	7,290	8.6	8.9	5.3
38 KIOWA	5,280	380	5,660	6.7	7.0	6.6
39 LATIMER	3,530	720	4,250	16.9	18.5	15.1
40 LEFLORE	16,610	1,760	18,370	9.6	10.1	8.6
41 LINCOLN	12,090	1,640	13,730	11.9	12.4	10.7
42 LOGAN	14,900	910	15,810	5.8	6.5	5.1
43 LOVE	3,800	280	4,080	6.9	8.8	7.2
44 McCLAIN	11,860	890	12,750	7.0	7.5	5.1
45 McCURTAIN	14,020	1,720	15,740	10.9	12.1	10.1
46 McINTOSH	5,790	400	6,190	6.5	7.4	8.7
47 MAJOR	4,040	350	4,390	8.0	8.6	6.2
48 MARSHALL	4,010	330	4,340	7.6	7.6	7.6
49 MAYES	13,510	1,640	15,150	10.8	12.1	9.6

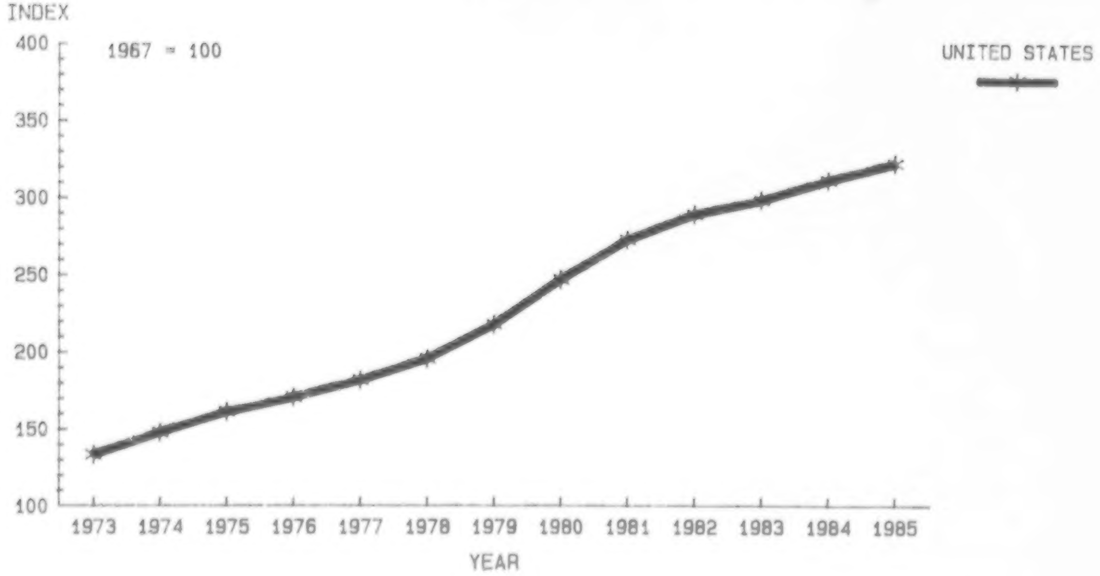
LABOR FORCE DATA
AUGUST 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				AUG 86	JUL 86	AUG 85
50 MURRAY	5,760	880	6,640	13.3	13.7	7.1
51 MUSKOGEE	30,675	2,725	33,400	8.2	9.0	9.1
52 NOBLE	5,170	460	5,630	8.2	8.9	5.3
53 NOWATA	3,930	580	4,510	12.9	13.9	8.5
54 OKFUSKEE	5,340	530	5,870	9.0	9.6	8.2
55 OKLAHOMA	304,225	33,275	337,500	9.9	7.0	5.8
56 OKMULGEE	14,575	1,700	16,275	10.4	10.9	8.2
57 OSAGE	19,025	1,750	20,775	8.4	9.5	5.7
58 OTTAWA	10,500	3,450	13,950	24.7	22.9	10.8
59 PAWNEE	7,920	1,000	8,920	11.2	12.2	8.2
60 PAYNE	30,625	2,025	32,650	6.2	6.3	4.0
61 PITTSBURG	16,300	2,175	18,475	11.8	12.8	13.1
62 PONTOTOC	16,710	1,430	18,140	7.9	9.3	5.7
63 POTTAWATOMIE	30,025	2,825	32,850	8.6	7.5	6.6
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,780	480	5,260	9.1	9.8	11.4
65 ROGER MILLS	1,980	210	2,190	9.6	13.4	6.6
66 ROGERS	24,510	2,770	27,280	10.2	10.7	7.2
67 SEMINOLE	10,390	1,850	12,240	15.1	15.6	11.1
68 SEQUOYAH	16,890	1,100	17,990	6.1	6.5	8.6
69 STEPHENS	17,800	3,130	20,930	15.0	15.4	6.7
70 TEXAS	9,450	550	10,000	5.5	6.6	3.3
71 TILLMAN	4,280	340	4,620	7.4	9.1	7.5
72 TULSA	230,925	21,250	252,175	8.4	8.7	7.0
73 WAGONER	22,650	1,510	24,160	6.3	7.0	5.2
74 WASHINGTON	22,970	1,940	24,910	7.8	8.3	4.8
75 WASHITA	6,390	650	7,040	9.2	9.0	7.3
76 WOODS	5,480	190	5,670	3.4	3.4	2.4
77 WOODWARD	10,470	1,500	11,970	12.5	13.7	7.9
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	470,500	48,300	518,800	9.3	7.0	5.6
TULSA MSA	328,600	31,000	359,600	8.6	9.0	6.8

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	38700	3000	41,700	7.2
B. SOUTHWEST	51800	5000	56,800	8.8
C. NORTH CENTRAL	79500	6800	86,300	7.9
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	113800	11300	125,100	9.0
E. CENTRAL	363400	37500	400,900	9.4
F. TULSA	281500	26700	308,200	8.7
G. EAST CENTRAL	101200	10800	112,000	9.6
H. SOUTHERN	90800	9400	100,200	9.4
I. NORTHEAST	93100	12100	105,200	11.5
J. EASTERN	112100	10000	122,100	8.2
K. SOUTHEAST	64900	8400	73,300	11.5
L. CLEVELAND	65200	7100	72,300	9.8

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1985



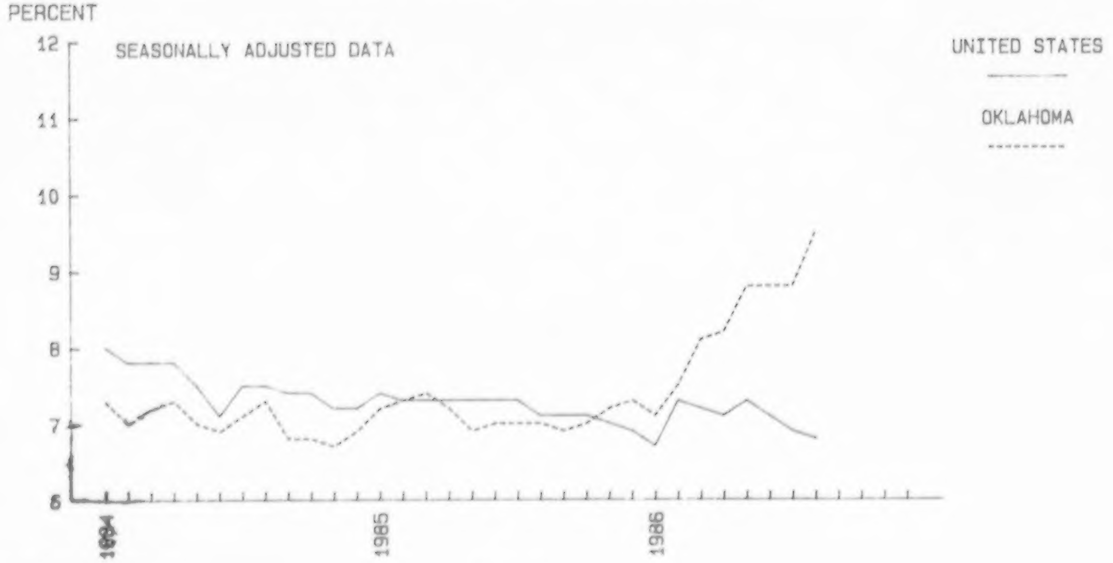
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	MONTH 1985	1986	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1974	147.7	JAN	316.1	328.4	3.9	0.3
1975	161.2	FEB	317.4	327.5	3.2	-0.3
1976	170.5	MAR	318.8	326.0	2.3	-0.5
1977	181.5	APR	320.1	325.3	1.6	-0.2
1978	195.4	MAY	321.3	326.3	1.6	0.3
1979	217.4	JUN	322.3	327.9	1.7	0.5
1980	246.8	JUL	322.8	328.0	1.6	0.0
1981	272.4	AUG	323.5	328.6	1.6	0.2
1982	289.1	SEP	324.5			
1983	298.4	OCT	325.5			
1984	311.1	NOV	326.6			
1985	322.2	DEC	327.4			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research Department (405) 557-7104.

COMPARISON OF
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA
1984-1986

	1984				1985				1986				
MONTH	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		MONTH
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.1	JAN
FEB	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.5	FEB
MAR	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.1	7.2	8.1	MAR
APR	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.0	8.1	7.1	8.2	APR
MAY	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	8.6	7.3	8.8	MAY
JUN	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.3	9.0	7.1	8.8	JUN
JUL	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0	8.8	6.9	8.8	JUL
AUG	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0	6.7	9.2	6.8	9.5	AUG
SEP	7.1	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9					SEP
OCT	7.0	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0					OCT
NOV	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.2					NOV
DEC	7.0	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3					DEC
AVE	7.5	7.0	--	--	7.2	7.1	--	--			--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
310 WILL ROGERS BUILDING
2401 NORTH LINCOLN BLVD
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105-4495

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB 441

11/12/86 S 6430-2
A

Oklahoma Labor Market Information

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission September 1986 Data

SELECTED INDICATORS -- SEPTEMBER
(unadjusted)

NATION

Employment, total -- down 1.2%
Unemployment -- up 0.8%
Unemployment rate -- 6.8%
Manufacturing ave. wage -- $9.75
Manufacturing ave. hours -- 41.0

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)
All urban consumers -- 330.2

OKLAHOMA

Employment, total -- up 0.6%
Unemployment -- down 12.6%
Unemployment rate -- 8.2%
Manufacturing ave. wage -- $9.63
Manufacturing avg. hours -- 41.4

THE "OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION" IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF THE OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION.

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RUSTY GATES, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

WORKER TOTAL HIGHER UNEMPLOYED LOWER

A 9,200 increase in the number of people employed in Oklahoma was estimated for September. This gain brought the total employment level to within 1,200 of last year. The positive change in job levels was shared by three of the major categories-wage and salary, agriculture, and domestic service-self-employed-unpaid family workers. Normal seasonal hiring patterns influenced much of the growth. Although the labor force contracted in September, it still stands 26,000 higher than the same month last year. Unemployment dropped sharply, compared to last month, as many temporarily laid off workers returned to the work place.

The changes in labor force and unemployment totals forced the unemployment rate down to 8.2 percent. While much better than the August rate, it is still substantially higher than the 6.6 percent recorded last September.

NONFARM JOBS ADVANCE

Nonagricultural employment at Oklahoma businesses was estimated at 1,146,800 during September, up 9,700 from August's revised figure. This up swing was basically caused by developments in three major industries. First, all of the production workers returned to work at a major transportation equipment producer, thereby raising manufacturing employment 2,800 this month. Second, the seasonal increase in government pushed employment up by 11,700. This was caused by the reopening of public and private schools and the attendant hiring of support personnel at both the state and local level. Also, educational services in the private sector rose by over 2,900 this month. Even so, the service industry advanced only 300 as the overall gain was reduced by the 800 decline of jobs at hotels and other lodging places.

After stabilizing last month, mining returned to its old habits and fell 3,600 as the oil and gas extraction firms remained hard pressed.

(Continued on page 2)

NONFARM cont'd

Transportation garnered an additional deficit of 1,500 while the finance-insurance-real estate industry reported a loss of 1,000 during the same period. Construction cutback 100, but this is still a pretty good showing considering that the total value of construction is down 17 percent since the first of the year.

The year-to-year drop of 39,200 in wage and salary employment continues to reflect an anemic economy. As has been the case all year, the job erosion has hit hardest in mining and manufacturing. Local governments, facing the financial pressure of following revenues, continue to trim payrolls. This is the biggest factor in the 7,900 reduced count in government. Reduced demand for residential building has kept the damper on construction levels and transportation-public utilities totals continue to drop because of company induced early-out retirement incentives. Job levels also lag behind last year's estimates in finance-insurance-real estate and trade. The only rise in the garden is the service industry, which had an encouraging gain of 2,600 since last September.

PAYCHECKS HOLD STEADY

In the manufacturing industries, 114,800 production workers earned an average $398.68 during the survey week, up $3.98 from August and down $4.92 from the September 1985 average. Time worked varied only slightly in both the short and long comparison period, although the wage rate dropped 19 cents over the year. This same pattern prevailed among durable goods and nondurable goods workers. In durable goods, transportation equipment managed to increase pay $24.00 above August by increasing the workweek almost 4 hours. At the same time, hourly pay rates dropped 65 cents. On the downside, fabricated structural workers lost $18.00 due to a shorter work period and a lower wage rate. Oil field machinery had the largest yearly decline, off $61.73 due to the work period shrinking 5.7 hours.

In nondurables, apparel and other textile workers gained $10.00 over the month while most others were plus or minus $5.00 or less. Over the year, petroleum refining trailed by nearly $20.00 while newspaper and periodical workers gained a similar amount. Among the published nonmanufacturing industries, only communication and electronic workers improved by more than $10.00 per paycheck since last month. At the same time, all five industries fell between $7.00-$10.00 since last year.

COUNTY JOBLESS RATES GOING DOWN

For the second month in a row, the joblessness level in the majority of Oklahoma's 77 counties showed some improvement. Since last month, 62 counties experienced a lower unemployment rate while 12 went up and 3 were unchanged. Seasonal conditions accounted for some, but not all, of the improvement. Ottawa County again had the highest rate at 22.4 percent while Woods County came in at a very low 2.9 percent. Of the counties with higher rates, Roger Mills increased the most, going from 9.6 in August to 11.1 in September. Unemployment is still a serious concern in 24 counties which had rates exceeding 10.0 percent. But by the same token, 11 counties came in at 5.0 percent or less. All four of the metropolitan areas rates were better this month, especially the Oklahoma City Area which wiped out a large jump in August and fell to 6.9 percent this month.

Over the year, we still measure higher rates in almost the same ratio-63 counties up, 13 down, and 1 even. All of the metropolitan statistical areas were also up over last year. Given the low growth rate of nonfarm jobs in recent months, the state and county unemployment rates cannot help but be affected in a negative manner.

INSURED JOBLESS NUMBERS PLUNGE

It had to get better! After the hair raising jump last month, total insured unemployment average weekly claims fell by 14.6 percent in September. Even more positive, the total went down by 4 times the amount it went up. Analyzing the detail, and discounting the influence of the temporary manufacturing situation, shows significant improvement over the month in nearly all categories for which claims were filed. Absent any unforeseen large layoffs, the picture may also improve next month.

JOB AND ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Some job opportunities will be forthcoming this fall, especially in construction, trade, and service. Also, the opening of schools for the fall term usually causes an employment spurt.

Even though retail sales have been flat recently, the consumers urge to splurge remains intact and continued spending patterns will probably sustain current economic activity levels.

Recent early retirement incentives in both the private and public sector may reduce overall job levels in selected industries.

Although still a little sluggish, the statewide economic picture is beginning to look a little better and the recent slow rising oil price doesn't hurt either.

RESIDENT OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			Percent Change	Absolute Change	
	Sep 1986p	Aug 1986r	Sep 1985r	Aug 86 Sep 86	Aug 86 Sep 86	Sep 85 Sep 86
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE *.......	1,604.5	1,614.1	1,578.5	-0.6	-9.6	26.0
Unemployment......................	131.0	149.8	103.8	-12.6	-18.8	27.2
Unemployment Rate................	8.2	9.3	6.6	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)...	8.5	9.5	6.9	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment..................	1,473.5	1,464.3	1,474.7	0.6	9.2	-1.2
Agriculture......................	49.9	44.2	50.3	12.9	5.7	-0.4
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers.........	162.1	160.7	152.2	0.9	1.4	9.9
Idled by Labor Disputes...........	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

* Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	Sep 1986p	Aug 1986r	Sep 1985r	Aug 86 Sep 86	Aug 86 Sep 86	Sep 85 Sep 86
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, TOTAL *...	1,146.8	1,137.1	1,186.0	0.9	9.7	-39.2
Manufacturing.....................	158.4	155.6	171.5	1.8	2.8	-13.1
Durable Goods....................	97.0	94.0	108.4	3.2	3.0	-11.4
Lumber and Wood Products........	2.5	2.4	3.0	4.2	0.1	-0.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Products.....	10.6	10.8	11.1	-1.9	-0.2	-0.5
Primary Metal Industries........	3.7	3.9	4.2	-5.1	-0.2	-0.5
Fabricated Metal Products.......	13.8	14.2	16.9	-2.8	-0.4	-3.1
Fab. Structural Metal Products.	6.8	7.0	8.7	-2.9	-0.2	-1.9
Machinery Exc. Electrical.......	30.3	31.1	36.2	-2.6	-0.8	-5.9
Construction & Related Mach....	10.0	10.5	13.2	-4.8	-0.5	-3.2
Oil Field Machinery............	5.5	5.7	8.3	-3.5	-0.2	-2.8
General Industrial Machinery...	4.8	4.9	6.4	-2.0	-0.1	-1.6
Electrical and Electronic Equip.	9.3	9.7	9.9	-4.1	-0.4	-0.6
Transportation Equipment........	20.3	15.4	20.8	31.8	4.9	-0.5
Motor Vehicle and Equipment....	11.0	6.1	11.9	80.3	4.9	-0.9
Aircraft and Parts.............	8.6	8.6	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Instruments & Related Products..	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
Nondurable Goods................	61.4	61.6	63.1	-0.3	-0.2	-1.7
Food and Kindred Products.......	14.2	14.2	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.0	9.1	9.6	-1.1	-0.1	-0.6
Paper and Allied Products.......	3.1	3.3	3.2	-6.1	-0.2	-0.1
Printing and Publishing.........	11.5	11.5	11.9	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Newspapers & Periodicals.......	6.1	6.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Petroleum & Coal Products.......	7.7	7.7	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Petroleum Refining............	6.9	6.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products.	11.5	11.5	12.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Tires & Inner Tubes...........	6.6	6.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	-0.8

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	Sep 1986p	Aug 1986r	Sep 1985r	Aug 86 Sep 86	Aug 86 Sep 86	Sep 85 Sep 86
(CONTINUED)						
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	988.4	988.4	1,014.5	0.0	0.0	-26.1
Mining	50.0	53.6	63.9	-6.7	-3.6	-13.9
Oil and Gas Extraction	47.4	51.0	61.1	-7.1	-3.6	-13.7
Construction	44.7	44.8	47.9	-0.2	-0.1	-3.2
Heavy Construction Contractor	8.4	8.5	10.0	-1.2	-0.1	-1.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.1	63.6	64.1	-2.4	-1.5	-2.0
Transportation	33.0	33.3	33.2	-0.9	-0.3	-0.2
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	15.5	15.8	16.7	-1.9	-0.3	-1.2
Pipe Lines, exc. natural gas	1.5	1.6	1.7	-6.3	-0.1	-0.2
Communications, Elec-Gas-San Ser.	29.1	30.3	30.9	-4.0	-1.2	-1.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	290.8	289.7	291.4	0.4	1.1	-0.6
Wholesale Trade	63.1	63.5	66.7	-0.6	-0.4	-3.6
Retail Trade	227.7	226.2	224.7	0.7	1.5	3.0
General Merchandise Stores	30.1	29.9	28.8	0.7	0.2	1.3
Department Stores	11.8	11.7	11.8	0.9	0.1	0.0
Food Stores	40.6	40.5	40.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Automobile Dealers & Serv. Stat.	26.4	26.5	26.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.2
Apparel & Accessory Stores	13.3	13.5	14.2	-1.5	-0.2	-0.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	63.3	64.3	64.4	-1.6	-1.0	-1.1
Banking	20.1	20.4	21.6	-1.5	-0.3	-1.5
Credit Agencies other than Banks	9.6	9.7	9.6	-1.0	-0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers	8.7	8.7	9.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Services	231.3	231.0	228.7	0.1	0.3	2.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	14.1	14.9	14.0	-5.4	-0.8	0.1
Personal Services	12.5	12.5	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Motion Pictures	1.6	1.7	1.6	-5.9	-0.1	0.0
Health Services	70.2	70.7	69.9	-0.7	-0.5	0.3
Hospitals	29.2	29.3	28.5	-0.3	-0.1	0.7
Educational Services	14.0	11.1	12.9	26.1	2.9	1.1
Government, Total	246.2	234.5	254.1	5.0	11.7	-7.9
Federal Government	53.3	53.3	51.9	0.0	0.0	1.4
State and Local Government	192.9	181.2	202.2	6.5	11.7	-9.3
State Government	67.9	61.7	69.6	10.0	6.2	-1.7
Local Government	125.0	119.5	132.6	4.6	5.5	-7.6

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* These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1985 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. p=preliminary r=revised

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED*

ITEM	NUMBER			Percent Change	Absolute Change	
	Sep 1986	Aug 1986	Sep 1985	Aug 86 Sep 86	Aug 86 Sep 86	Sep 85 Sep 86
TOTAL BY INDUSTRY**...........	35,800	41,904	22,854	-14.6	(6,104)	12,946
MINING......................	7,180	8,275	3,058	-13.2	(1,095)	4,122
CONSTRUCTION................	4,594	4,785	3,684	-4.0	(191)	910
MANUFACTURING...............	8,474	12,033	4,860	-29.6	(3,559)	3,614
TRANSPORTATION & PUB UTIL...	1,382	1,820	1,018	-24.1	(438)	364
TRADE.......................	5,348	5,553	3,806	-3.7	(205)	1,542
FINANCE, INS & REAL EST.....	1,060	1,111	809	-4.6	(51)	251
SERVICES....................	6,088	6,717	4,468	-9.4	(629)	1,620
GOVERNMENT & ALL OTHER......	1,674	1,610	1,151	4.0	64	523
TOTAL BY OCCUPATION**.........	35,800	41,904	22,854	-14.6	(6,104)	12,946
PROFESSIONAL & MANAGERIAL...	4,950	5,471	3,323	-9.5	(521)	1,627
CLERICAL & SALES............	7,099	7,598	4,976	-6.6	(499)	2,123
SERVICES....................	2,148	2,387	1,805	-10.0	(239)	343
PROCESSING & AGRICULTURAL...	940	1,004	598	-6.4	(64)	342
MACHINE TRADES..............	2,795	2,966	1,479	-5.8	(171)	1,316
BENCHWORK...................	2,673	2,653	1,586	0.8	20	1,087
STRUCTURAL WORK.............	6,621	10,870	4,430	-39.1	(4,249)	2,191
OTHER.......................	8,574	8,955	4,657	-4.3	(381)	3,917
DURATION OF CURRENT UNEMP						
TOTAL.......................	35,800	41,904	22,854	-14.6	(6,104)	12,946
UNDER 5 WEEKS.............	10,927	15,499	7,656	-29.5	(4,572)	3,271
5 - 14 WEEKS	14,076	14,792	8,496	-4.8	(716)	5,580
15 WEEKS & OVER...........	10,797	11,613	6,702	-7.0	(816)	4,095
SEX, TOTAL....................	35,800	41,904	22,854	-14.6	(6,104)	12,946
MALE........................	24,012	28,570	14,417	-16.0	(4,558)	9,595
FEMALE......................	11,788	13,334	8,437	-11.6	(1,546)	3,351
RACE, TOTAL...................	35,800	41,904	22,854	-14.6	(6,104)	12,946
WHITE.......................	29,810	32,699	19,564	-8.8	(2,889)	10,246
NONWHITE....................	5,990	9,205	3,290	-34.9	(3,215)	2,700
AGE, TOTAL....................	35,800	41,904	22,854	-14.6	(6,104)	12,946
UNDER 25....................	5,048	5,386	3,601	-6.3	(338)	1,447
25 - 44.....................	22,531	26,895	14,081	-16.2	(4,364)	8,450
OVER 45.....................	8,221	9,623	5,172	-14.6	(1,402)	3,049

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* The Insured Unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by Oklahoma Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

** Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 20, 1986

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Production Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
INDUSTRY	Sep 1986p	Sep 1986p	Aug 1986r	Sep 1985r	Sep 1986p	Aug 1986r	Sep 1985r	Sep 1986p	Aug 1986r	Sep 1985r
MANUFACTURING	114,800	398.68	394.70	403.60	41.4	41.2	41.1	9.63	9.58	9.82
DURABLE GOODS	72,000	416.58	409.45	424.09	41.7	41.4	41.7	9.99	9.89	10.17
STONE,CLAY & GLASS	8,300	455.08	442.68	438.53	43.3	42.2	42.7	10.51	10.49	10.27
PRIMARY METAL IND.	2,200	442.94	448.10	421.95	45.9	44.9	43.5	9.65	9.98	9.70
FABRICATED METAL IND.	9,900	353.34	360.38	369.36	39.0	39.3	40.5	9.06	9.17	9.12
FABRICATED STRUC. METALS	4,400	361.92	379.49	389.16	39.0	40.5	42.3	9.28	9.37	9.20
MACHINERY EXC. ELECTRICAL	21,900	385.31	394.58	425.75	43.1	43.6	43.4	8.94	9.05	9.81
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	3,300	374.17	373.72	435.90	35.5	35.9	41.2	10.54	10.41	10.58
ELEC. & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	6,500	423.84	421.20	385.71	39.5	40.5	39.0	10.73	10.40	9.89
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	16,500	501.43	477.49	511.68	40.8	36.9	40.1	12.29	12.94	12.76
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	1,800	449.06	461.62	447.38	46.2	47.2	43.1	9.72	9.78	10.38
NONDURABLE GOODS	42,800	366.79	371.46	366.92	40.8	41.0	40.1	3.99	9.06	9.15
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	8,300	333.98	333.18	327.85	41.8	41.7	41.5	7.99	7.99	7.90
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	8,200	195.78	186.29	184.83	39.0	36.6	36.6	5.02	5.09	5.05
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	2,500	418.84	423.73	422.93	41.8	42.5	43.2	10.02	9.97	9.79
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	6,000	387.86	382.70	382.95	41.0	40.8	41.4	9.46	9.38	9.25
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	2,200	385.34	390.65	366.99	39.2	39.7	39.0	9.83	9.84	9.41
PETROLEUM REFINING	5,500	482.33	474.24	502.92	39.6	39.0	38.1	12.18	12.16	13.20
NONMANUFACTURING										
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	19,200	469.15	471.49	476.11	43.2	42.4	43.8	10.86	11.12	10.87
CONSTRUCTION	35,200	419.99	415.83	427.74	37.6	37.7	38.5	11.17	11.03	11.11
PUBLIC UTILITIES	23,200	475.49	463.10	485.20	38.1	38.4	40.0	12.48	12.06	12.13
WHOLESALE TRADE	48,900	363.48	363.63	371.28	39.0	39.1	39.0	9.32	9.30	9.52
RETAIL TRADE*	129,600	190.62	187.11	197.49	31.3	31.5	31.1	6.09	5.94	6.35

*Excludes eating and drinking establishments. p=preliminary r=revised

NOTE: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 111,300, production workers in manufacturing. The data are revised to a 1985 benchmark level. Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

LABOR FORCE DATA
SEPTEMBER 1986

					UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	SEP 86	AUG 86	SEP 85
	U.S.	110,229,000	8,015,000	118,244,000	6.8	6.7	6.9
	OKLAHOMA	1,473,500	131,000	1,604,500	8.2	9.3	6.6
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	7,640	760	8,400	9.0	11.2	8.4
2	ALFALFA	3,160	160	3,320	4.8	5.1	3.1
3	ATOKA	8,230	660	8,890	7.4	7.7	7.0
4	BEAVER	3,410	140	3,550	3.9	4.9	3.3
5	BECKHAM	8,600	1,400	10,000	14.0	15.3	8.8
6	BLAINE	6,290	570	6,860	8.3	7.8	6.5
7	BRYAN	13,200	1,050	14,250	7.4	6.9	7.7
8	CADDO	12,050	1,490	13,540	11.0	11.6	9.5
9	CANADIAN	34,075	2,700	36,775	7.3	7.3	4.9
10	CARTER	20,975	2,425	23,400	10.4	10.7	6.6
11	CHEROKEE	14,960	1,630	16,590	9.8	10.3	9.5
12	CHOCTAW	6,160	820	6,980	11.7	12.5	11.6
13	CIMARRON	1,710	70	1,780	3.9	5.9	5.9
14	CLEVELAND	76,725	5,225	81,950	6.4	9.2	4.9
15	COAL	2,400	290	2,690	10.8	12.7	9.5
16	COMANCHE	44,900	2,475	47,375	5.2	5.3	5.0
17	COTTON	3,050	160	3,210	5.0	5.4	4.5
18	CRAIG	6,320	670	6,990	9.6	10.6	7.6
19	CREEK	31,200	3,375	34,575	9.8	10.6	7.0
20	CUSTER	14,730	1,080	15,810	6.8	7.8	5.2
21	DELAWARE	11,480	910	12,390	7.3	7.7	6.7
22	DEWEY	2,810	220	3,030	7.3	8.1	6.0
23	ELLIS	3,400	160	3,560	4.5	4.9	4.9
24	GARFIELD	27,875	2,325	30,200	7.7	8.3	6.2
25	GARVIN	11,700	1,470	13,170	11.2	12.5	6.5
26	GRADY	17,430	2,160	19,590	11.0	12.3	9.4
27	GRANT	2,900	140	3,040	4.6	5.0	3.7
28	GREER	2,920	130	3,050	4.3	5.2	4.5
29	HARMON	1,700	130	1,830	7.1	8.2	6.9
30	HARPER	2,300	120	2,420	5.0	5.5	4.3
31	HASKELL	4,090	630	4,720	13.3	12.6	16.1
32	HUGHES	4,860	860	5,720	15.0	16.2	13.4
33	JACKSON	11,210	840	12,050	7.0	6.6	6.4
34	JEFFERSON	4,000	460	4,460	10.3	10.4	7.4
35	JOHNSTON	4,610	340	4,950	6.9	7.5	8.0
36	KAY	24,275	1,825	26,100	7.0	7.7	6.4
37	KINGFISHER	6,850	620	7,470	8.3	8.6	4.8
38	KIOWA	5,490	340	5,830	5.8	6.6	5.6
39	LATIMER	3,820	620	4,440	14.0	17.0	12.5
40	LEFLORE	17,380	1,680	19,060	8.8	9.6	8.3
41	LINCOLN	12,400	1,470	13,870	10.6	12.4	8.4
42	LOGAN	15,070	980	16,050	6.1	5.8	4.7
43	LOVE	3,810	300	4,110	7.3	6.7	7.4
44	McCLAIN	12,010	940	12,950	7.3	7.2	4.8
45	McCURTAIN	13,780	1,660	15,440	10.8	11.2	10.4
46	McINTOSH	5,900	360	6,260	5.8	6.4	8.1
47	MAJOR	4,100	320	4,420	7.2	8.0	6.3

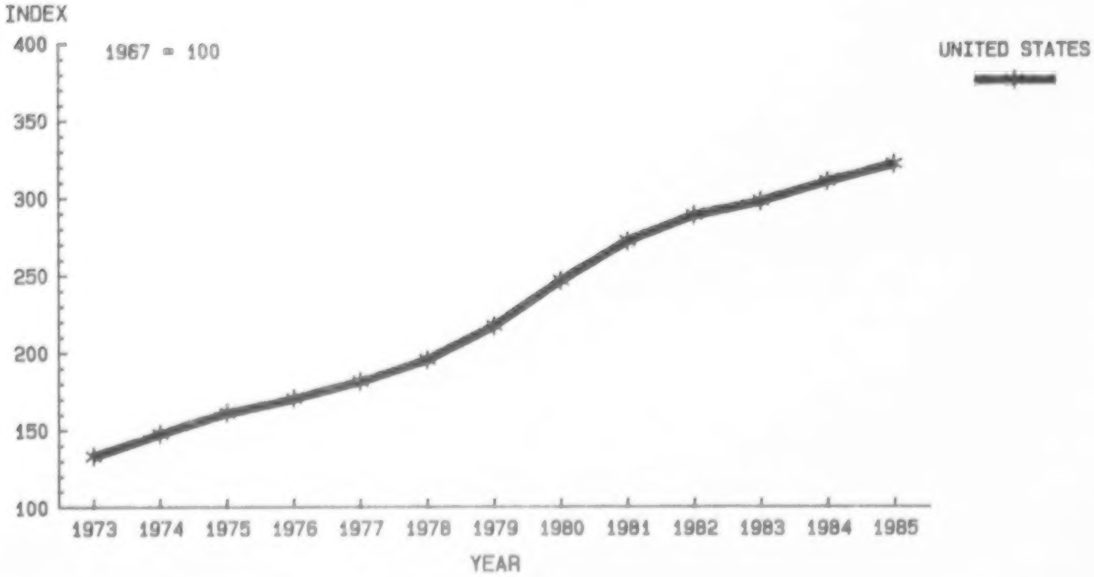
LABOR FORCE DATA
SEPTEMBER 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				SEP 86	AUG 86	SEP 85
48 MARSHALL	4,030	350	4,380	8.0	7.6	7.6
49 MAYES	13,780	1,600	15,380	10.4	10.9	9.8
50 MURRAY	5,870	850	6,720	12.6	13.2	7.0
51 MUSKOGEE	30,775	2,800	33,575	8.3	8.1	9.1
52 NOBLE	5,460	440	5,900	7.5	8.1	5.0
53 NOWATA	4,120	560	4,680	12.0	13.0	8.6
54 OKFUSKEE	5,460	510	5,970	8.5	9.1	8.0
55 OKLAHOMA	307,875	22,900	330,775	6.9	10.0	5.6
56 OKMULGEE	15,025	1,575	16,600	9.5	10.4	7.6
57 OSAGE	18,850	1,525	20,375	7.5	8.4	5.5
58 OTTAWA	10,725	3,100	13,825	22.4	24.8	9.9
59 PAWNEE	7,930	940	8,870	10.6	11.3	8.0
60 PAYNE	32,675	1,800	34,475	5.2	6.2	3.8
61 PITTSBURG	16,300	2,125	18,425	11.5	11.8	12.6
62 PONTOTOC	17,120	1,360	18,480	7.4	7.9	5.8
63 POTTAWATOMIE	30,375	2,425	32,800	7.4	8.7	6.2
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,830	480	5,310	9.0	9.2	9.5
65 ROGER MILLS	2,090	260	2,350	11.1	9.6	8.7
66 ROGERS	24,280	2,770	27,050	10.2	10.2	7.1
67 SEMINOLE	10,630	1,680	12,310	13.6	15.1	10.5
68 SEQUOYAH	16,980	1,310	18,290	7.2	6.3	8.5
69 STEPHENS	18,260	3,000	21,260	14.1	15.0	6.8
70 TEXAS	9,690	500	10,190	4.9	6.0	3.5
71 TILLMAN	4,520	320	4,840	6.6	7.2	6.8
72 TULSA	228,825	21,125	249,950	8.5	8.5	6.9
73 WAGONER	22,440	1,530	23,970	6.4	6.2	5.3
74 WASHINGTON	23,540	1,870	25,410	7.4	7.8	4.3
75 WASHITA	6,450	610	7,060	8.6	9.3	6.8
76 WOODS	6,020	180	6,200	2.9	3.3	2.9
77 WOODWARD	10,580	1,360	11,940	11.4	12.6	7.7
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	476,100	35,200	511,300	6.9	9.4	5.4
TULSA MSA	325,600	30,300	355,900	8.5	8.7	6.8

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	39,900	2,700	42,600	6.3
B. SOUTHWEST	53,200	4,800	58,000	8.3
C. NORTH CENTRAL	80,900	6,400	87,300	7.3
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	116,200	11,000	127,200	8.6
E. CENTRAL	367,800	27,000	394,800	6.8
F. TULSA	278,900	26,000	304,900	8.5
G. EAST CENTRAL	104,300	9,700	114,000	8.5
H. SOUTHERN	92,000	9,100	101,100	9.0
I. NORTHEAST	94,200	11,500	105,700	10.9
J. EASTERN	113,700	10,000	123,700	8.1
K. SOUTHEAST	66,400	8,000	74,400	10.8
L. CLEVELAND	66,000	4,800	70,800	6.8

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1985



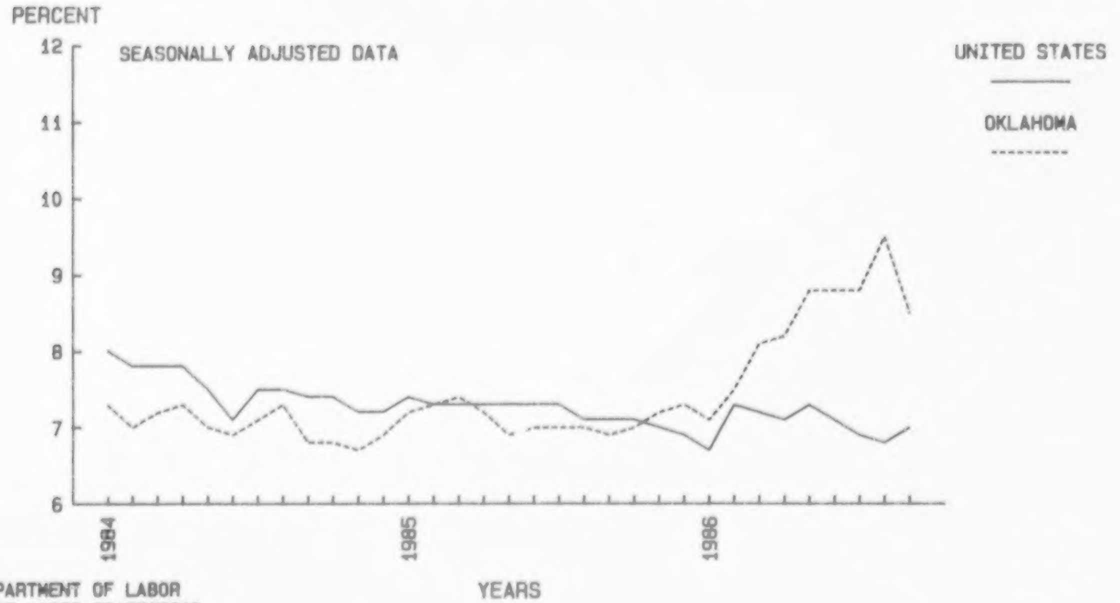
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL		MONTH			PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1985	1986	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1974	147.7	JAN	316.1	328.4	3.9	0.3
1975	161.2	FEB	317.4	327.5	3.2	-0.3
1976	170.5	MAR	318.8	326.0	2.3	-0.5
1977	181.5	APR	320.1	325.3	1.6	-0.2
1978	195.4	MAY	321.3	326.3	1.6	0.3
1979	217.4	JUN	322.3	327.9	1.7	0.5
1980	246.8	JUL	322.8	328.0	1.6	0.0
1981	272.4	AUG	323.5	328.6	1.6	0.2
1982	289.1	SEP	324.5	330.2	1.8	0.5
1983	298.4	OCT	325.5			
1984	311.1	NOV	326.6			
1985	322.2	DEC	327.4			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research Department (405) 557-7104.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1984-1986

MONTH	1984				1985				1986				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.1	JAN
FEB	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.5	FEB
MAR	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.1	7.2	8.1	MAR
APR	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.0	8.1	7.1	8.2	APR
MAY	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	8.6	7.3	8.8	MAY
JUN	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.3	9.0	7.1	8.8	JUN
JUL	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0	8.8	6.9	8.8	JUL
AUG	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0	6.7	9.3	6.8	9.5	AUG
SEP	7.1	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.8	8.2	7.0	8.5	SEP
OCT	7.0	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0					OCT
NOV	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.2					NOV
DEC	7.0	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3					DEC
AVE	7.5	7.0	--	--	7.2	7.1	--	--			--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260

U S DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
310 WILL ROGERS BUILDING
2401 NORTH LINCOLN BLVD
OKLAHOMA CITY OKLAHOMA 73105-4495

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB 441

1/30/87 S6430-2

Oklahoma

Labor Market Information

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission October 1986 Data

SELECTED INDICATORS -- OCTOBER
(unadjusted)

NATION

Employment, total -- up 0.6
Unemployment -- down 2.2%
Unemployment rate -- 6.6%
Manufacturing ave. wage -- $9.73
Manufacturing ave. hours -- 40.7

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)
All urban consumers -- 330.5

OKLAHOMA

Employment, total -- up 0.6%
Unemployment -- down 5.3%
Unemployment rate -- 7.8%
Manufacturing ave. wage -- $9.60
Manufacturing avg. hours -- 41.5

THE "OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION" IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF THE OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RUSTY GATES, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT RISES UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IMPROVES

Employment totaled 1,459,000 in October, up 8,300 from the previous month. Consequently, unemployment dropped to 124,200, down 7,000 from a month earlier. The three major categories wage and salary, agriculture and domestic service self-employed-unpaid family workers all contributed to the improved labor market situation. As a result of the increase in employment and decrease in unemployment the percent of unemployed skidded to 7.8 percent, off .5 percent from September's revised 8.3 rate. Nevertheless, by comparison Oklahoma's rate of unemployment was 1.2 percent higher than the 6.6 nationwide rate.

Year-ago comparisons showed this October's labor market considerably weaker than this same month in 1985. Employment totaled 15,500 fewer workers, which 18,100 more persons were in the unemployed ranks. Losses in the nonfarm wage and salary group was chiefly responsible, but the domestic service sector also fell sharply below its year-ago total.

NONFARM JOBS UP MONTHLY

Wage and salary employment at Oklahoma business firms was estimated to have reached 1,149,700 in October, advancing 3,600 from the month before. Government was primarily responsible, adding 7,000, mostly full and part-time workers in public schools, colleges and universities. Mining was the only other major industry group to post a job increase, surprisingly this embattled sector added 1,300 additions over the month. By contrast, manufacturing, trade, finance insurance and services sustained losses ranging from 400 to 1,800 jobs.

(Continued on page 2)

NONFARM con't

October nonfarm wage and salary employment was down 32,000 from the corresponding month in 1985. Although seven of the eight major industry sectors had less employment than a year ago, the major losses were in manufacturing and mining. In fact, these two industries accounted for three-fourths of the year-to-year setback. Other industries with reduced employment from the same period a year ago were, government (-3,700), transportation-public utilities (-1,900), construction (-1,400), and finance-insurance real estate (-1,300). Only wholesale-retail trade bucked the downtrend and netted a 900 job gain as the retail sector added 4,300, outweighing a 3,400 loss in wholesale trade.

WEEKLY WAGES SLIP SLIGHTLY

For manufacturing production workers, the average weekly paycheck slipped $3.00 from September and was off almost $8.00 compared to last October. That's the bad news! The good news is that 111,500 people in Oklahoma earned at least $398.00 each week this month.

The hard goods producers fell $6.00 while the soft goods workers gained $2.00 on the average. Over the year, the same pattern prevailed as durables were down $14.00 as nondurables gained $10.00. Of the 15 published industries in manufacturing, 6 went up and 9 went down since last month. The most improvement was the $22.00 gain by newspapers and periodicals while petroleum refining workers watched their pay drop $35.00 during the same period.

Over the year, oil field machinery workers lost $62.00 due to a 5 hour shorter work week and 20 cents per hour wage cut. Three other manufacturing industries sustained drops of $33.00-$56.00 per week as hourly wage cuts ranged between 88-93 cents. Conversely, primary metal and instruments gained $30.00 and $28.00 respectively.

In the five nonmanufacturing industries, all showed monthly gained except for the $7.00 downturn in oil and gas extraction.

Checking this month against last October shows that these same industries held steady or recorded gains with one exception. Communication and electric paychecks slipped $11.00 as the 2.2 hour drop in the workweek more than offset the 40 cent gain in hourly wage rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS AGAIN

For the third consecutive month, unemployment rates declined in a majority of Oklahoma's 77 counties. This favorable trend also cumulated in lower rates in each of the four metropolitan statistical areas and at the statewide level as well.

Most of the improvement is attributed to fewer claims and benefit exhaustions, not job creation or turnover. Either way its better.

Since September, 59 counties lowered their rates, 10 increased, and 8 held their own. Like last month, Ottawa was the highest at 20.8, while Woods County at 3.2 was the lowest. Only 20 counties have double-digit unemployment rates now and 10 registered 5.0 or less.

Among the Metro Areas, Oklahoma City improved the most, dropping to 6.4 percent in October.

Compared to last October, unemployment rates are running about 1.0 percent higher at the state level. This is also true in the Metro Statistical Areas of Oklahoma City, Tulsa, and Enid. At 5.1 percent, Lawton has the same rate as last year.

JOBLESS CLAIMS DRIFT LOWER

Average weekly insured unemployment claims were down 2,466 in October, a 6.9 percent drop from the September level. All industries (with the exception of trade) shared in the downturn, with mining benefiting the most with a 18.5 percent drop. By occupation, the "all other" category registered the most improvement, but the numbers for structural workers and professionals weren't too shabby either. If the weather holds and consumer spending stays steady, we can reasonably expect this trend to continue into late Fall.

THE BOTTOM LINE

October was better than expected! Led by job gains in government, mining, and construction-employment was up, unemployment down.

Services and trade backed off a little, but should recover next month as we enter the holiday selling season.

More good news----tourism was up this year in Oklahoma. In fact, it passed agriculture as a revenue producer for the first time in history.

Mortgage rates continue to fall and this is starting to help reduce the excess real estate inventory.

Finally, expect turkey sales to increase in November.

RESIDENT OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			Percent Change	Absolute Change	
	Oct 1986p	Sep 1986r	Oct 1985r	Sep 86 Oct 86	Sep 86 Oct 86	Oct 85 Oct 86
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE *	1,583.2	1,581.9	1,580.6	0.1	1.3	2.6
Unemployment	124.2	131.2	106.1	-5.3	-7.0	18.1
Unemployment Rate	7.8	8.3	6.7	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	8.1	8.7	7	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,459.0	1,450.7	1,474.5	0.6	8.3	-15.5
Agriculture	51.9	49.9	52.3	4.0	2.0	-0.4
Domestic Service,Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	137.6	137.1	155.4	0.4	0.5	-17.8
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

* Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	Oct 1986p	Sep 1986r	Oct 1985r	Sep 86 Oct 86	Sep 86 Oct 86	Oct 85 Oct 86
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, TOTAL *	1,149.7	1,146.1	1,181.7	0.3	3.6	-32.0
Manufacturing	157.3	158.4	171.1	-0.7	-1.1	-13.8
Durable Goods	96.5	97.0	107.9	-0.5	-0.5	-11.4
Lumber and Wood Products	2.5	2.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	10.5	10.6	11.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.5
Primary Metal Industries	3.8	3.7	4.2	2.7	0.1	-0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	13.9	13.8	16.9	0.7	0.1	-3.0
Fab. Structural Metal Products.	6.8	6.8	8.6	0.0	0.0	-1.8
Machinery Exc. Electrical	30.3	30.3	36.0	0.0	0.0	-5.7
Construction & Related Mach	9.9	10.0	13.2	-1.0	-0.1	-3.3
Oil Field Machinery	5.4	5.5	8.3	-1.8	-0.1	-2.9
General Industrial Machinery	4.8	4.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	-1.5
Electrical and Electronic Equip.	9.4	9.3	9.9	1.1	0.1	-0.5
Transportation Equipment	19.7	20.3	20.8	-3.0	-0.6	-1.1
Motor Vehicle and Equipment	10.8	11.0	11.8	-1.8	-0.2	-1.0
Aircraft and Parts	8.3	8.6	8.4	-3.5	-0.3	-0.1
Instruments & Related Products	2.6	2.7	2.4	-3.7	-0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods	60.8	61.4	63.2	-1.0	-0.6	-2.4
Food and Kindred Products	13.9	14.2	14.2	-2.1	-0.3	-0.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	8.8	9.0	9.7	-2.2	-0.2	-0.9
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.4	11.5	11.8	-0.9	-0.1	-0.4
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.1	6.1	6.4	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.6	7.7	7.6	-1.3	-0.1	0.0
Petroleum Refining	6.9	6.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products.	11.5	11.5	11.9	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.5	6.6	7.3	-1.5	-0.1	-0.8

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	Oct 1986p	Sep 1986r	Oct 1985r	Sep 86 Oct 86	Sep 86 Oct 86	Oct 85 Oct 86
(CONTINUED)						
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING............	992.4	987.7	1,010.6	0.5	4.7	-18.2
Mining...........................	52.6	51.3	63.1	2.5	1.3	-10.5
Oil and Gas Extraction...........	50.1	48.7	60.0	2.9	1.4	-9.9
Construction.....................	44.8	48.7	60.0	-8.0	-3.9	-15.2
Heavy Construction Contractor....	8.5	8.4	9.8	1.2	0.1	-1.3
Transportation & Public Utilities.	62.1	62.1	64.0	0.0	0.0	-1.9
Transportation...................	33.0	33.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Railroad Transportation.........	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Trucking & Warehousing..........	15.5	15.5	16.7	0.0	0.0	-1.2
Pipe Lines, exc. natural gas....	1.6	1.5	1.7	6.7	0.1	-0.1
Communications, Elec-Gas-San Ser.	29.1	29.1	30.7	0.0	0.0	-1.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade..........	289.3	290.8	288.4	-0.5	-1.5	0.9
Wholesale Trade..................	62.3	63.1	65.7	-1.3	-0.8	-3.4
Retail Trade.....................	227.0	227.7	222.7	-0.3	-0.7	4.3
General Merchandise Stores......	30.2	30.1	29.1	0.3	0.1	1.1
Department Stores.............	11.7	11.8	11.8	-0.8	-0.1	-0.1
Food Stores.....................	40.0	40.6	39.9	-1.5	-0.6	0.1
Automobile Dealers & Serv. Stat.	25.6	26.4	26.1	-3.0	-0.8	-0.5
Apparel & Accessory Stores......	13.4	13.3	14.2	0.8	0.1	-0.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate..	62.9	63.3	64.2	-0.6	-0.4	-1.3
Banking..........................	20.1	20.1	21.5	0.0	0.0	-1.4
Credit Agencies other than Banks.	9.7	9.6	9.8	1.0	0.1	-0.1
Insurance Carriers...............	8.7	8.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Services.........................	227.5	229.3	227.8	-0.8	-1.8	-0.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places....	13.3	14.1	13.5	-5.7	-0.8	-0.2
Personal Services................	12.4	12.5	12.2	-0.8	-0.1	0.2
Motion Pictures..................	1.5	1.6	1.5	-6.3	-0.1	0.0
Health Services..................	70.1	70.2	69.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.6
Hospitals.......................	29.2	29.2	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Educational Services.............	12.6	12.0	14.0	5.0	0.6	-1.4
Government, Total................	253.2	246.2	256.9	2.8	7.0	-3.7
Federal Government...............	52.6	53.3	51.2	-1.3	-0.7	1.4
State and Local Government.......	200.6	192.9	205.7	4.0	7.7	-5.1
State Government................	70.7	67.9	72.4	4.1	2.8	-1.7
Local Government................	129.9	125.0	133.3	3.9	4.9	-3.4

* These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1985 benchmark level Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. p=preliminary r=revised

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED*

ITEM	NUMBER OCT 1986	SEP 1986	OCT 1985	Percent Change SEP 86 OCT 86	Absolute Change SEP 86 OCT 86	OCT 85 OCT 86
TOTAL BY INDUSTRY**..........	33,334	35,800	22,314	-6.9	(2,466)	11,020
MINING.....................	5,850	7,180	3,203	-18.5	(1,330)	2,647
CONSTRUCTION...............	4,367	4,594	3,832	-4.9	(227)	535
MANUFACTURING..............	7,898	8,474	4,841	-6.8	(576)	3,057
TRANSPORTATION & PUB UTIL...	1,294	1,382	961	-6.4	(88)	333
TRADE......................	5,420	5,348	3,618	1.3	72	1,802
FINANCE, INS & REAL EST.....	1,018	1,060	724	-4.0	(42)	294
SERVICES...................	5,840	6,088	4,285	-4.1	(248)	1,555
GOVERNMENT & ALL OTHER......	1,647	1,674	1,210	-1.6	(27)	437
TOTAL BY OCCUPATION**........	33,334	35,800	22,314	-6.9	(2,466)	11,020
PROFESSIONAL & MANAGERIAL...	4,530	4,950	3,085	-8.5	(420)	1,445
CLERICAL & SALES...........	6,910	7,099	4,518	-2.7	(189)	2,392
SERVICES...................	2,228	2,148	1,721	3.7	80	507
PROCESSING & AGRICULTURAL...	894	940	621	-4.9	(46)	273
MACHINE TRADES.............	2,463	2,795	1,387	-11.9	(332)	1,076
BENCHWORK..................	2,803	2,673	1,372	4.9	130	1,431
STRUCTURAL WORK............	6,091	6,621	4,564	-8.0	(530)	1,527
OTHER......................	7,415	8,574	5,046	-13.5	(1,159)	2,369
DURATION OF CURRENT UNEMP						
TOTAL......................	33,334	35,800	22,314	-6.9	(2,466)	11,020
UNDER 5 WEEKS..............	10,659	10,927	7,721	-2.5	(268)	2,938
5 - 14 WEEKS	13,188	14,076	8,465	-6.3	(888)	4,723
15 WEEKS & OVER............	9,487	10,797	6,128	-12.1	(1,310)	3,359
SEX, TOTAL...................	33,334	35,800	22,314	-6.9	(2,466)	11,020
MALE.......................	21,836	24,012	14,373	-9.1	(2,176)	7,463
FEMALE.....................	11,498	11,788	7,941	-2.5	(290)	3,557
RACE, TOTAL..................	33,334	35,800	22,314	-6.9	(2,466)	11,020
WHITE......................	27,954	29,810	18,959	-6.2	(1,856)	8,995
NONWHITE...................	5,380	5,990	3,355	-10.2	(610)	2,025
AGE, TOTAL...................	33,334	35,800	22,314	-6.9	(2,466)	11,020
UNDER 25...................	4,857	5,048	3,584	-3.8	(191)	1,273
25 - 44....................	20,743	22,531	13,656	-7.9	(1,788)	7,087
OVER 45....................	7,734	8,221	5,074	-5.9	(487)	2,660

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* The Insured Unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by Oklahoma Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

** Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 25, 1986

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Production Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
INDUSTRY	OCT 1986p	OCT 1986p	SEP 1986r	OCT 1985r	OCT 1986p	SEP 1986r	OCT 1985r	OCT 1986p	SEP 1986r	OCT 1985r
MANUFACTURING	111,500	398.40	401.17	406.13	41.5	41.4	41.4	9.60	9.69	9.81
DURABLE GOODS	69,300	415.75	421.34	429.42	41.7	41.8	42.1	9.97	10.08	10.20
STONE,CLAY & GLASS	7,800	447.02	456.13	428.69	41.7	43.4	41.3	10.72	10.51	10.38
PRIMARY METAL IND.	2,900	426.09	439.26	396.98	44.2	45.9	41.7	9.64	9.57	9.52
FABRICATED METAL IND.	9,900	352.04	353.34	351.08	39.6	39.0	40.4	8.89	9.06	8.69
FABRICATED STRUC. METALS	4,400	372.60	361.92	355.24	40.5	39.0	8.2	9.20	9.28	8.56
MACHINERY EXC. ELECTRICAL	19,900	392.89	400.68	448.10	43.8	43.4	45.4	8.97	9.23	9.87
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	3,400	378.92	374.17	440.32	36.4	35.5	41.5	10.41	10.54	10.61
ELEC. & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	6,500	419.09	423.84	392.63	39.8	39.5	39.7	10.53	10.73	9.87
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	15,900	494.91	501.02	527.93	40.5	40.8	40.3	12.22	12.28	13.10
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	1,800	458.13	449.06	430.43	46.7	46.2	43.0	9.81	9.72	10.01
NONDURABLE GOODS	42,200	370.39	368.02	360.70	41.2	40.8	39.9	8.99	9.02	9.04
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	8,200	320.99	333.98	319.56	41.1	41.8	40.4	7.81	7.99	7.91
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	7,800	193.12	197.37	181.55	39.9	38.7	36.9	4.84	5.10	4.92
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	2,500	437.53	418.84	430.50	44.6	41.8	42.0	9.81	10.02	10.25
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	5,900	399.19	387.86	384.17	41.8	41.0	41.0	9.55	9.46	9.37
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	2,200	407.23	385.34	383.33	40.2	39.2	39.6	10.13	9.83	9.68
PETROLEUM REFINING	5,000	446.96	482.33	490.14	38.3	39.6	38.9	11.67	12.18	12.60
NONMANUFACTURING										
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	20,400	462.68	469.13	458.15	41.2	43.0	42.5	11.23	10.91	10.78
CONSTRUCTION	35,000	424.50	419.99	407.93	37.7	37.6	36.1	11.26	11.17	11.30
PUBLIC UTILITIES	22,700	492.66	475.49	503.45	39.1	38.1	41.3	12.60	12.48	12.19
WHOLESALE TRADE	48,400	365.59	363.48	362.94	39.1	39.0	38.9	9.35	9.32	9.33
RETAIL TRADE*	128,600	191.88	190.62	192.18	31.2	31.3	31.3	6.15	6.09	6.14

*Excludes eating and drinking establishments. p=preliminary r=revised

NOTE: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 111,300, production workers in manufacturing. The data are revised to a 1985 benchmark level. Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

LABOR FORCE DATA
OCTOBER 1986

					UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	OCT 86	SEP 86	OCT 85
	U.S.	110,857,000	7,842,000	118,699,000	6.6	6.7	6.9
	OKLAHOMA	1,459,000	124,200	1,583,200	7.8	8.3	6.7
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	7470	730	8200	8.9	9.4	7.9
2	ALFALFA	3190	160	3350	4.8	4.7	4.7
3	ATOKA	7970	640	8610	7.4	7.5	6.8
4	BEAVER	3330	130	3460	3.8	3.9	3.0
5	BECKHAM	8520	1370	9890	13.9	14.3	10.8
6	BLAINE	6300	510	6810	7.5	8.4	7.1
7	BRYAN	13560	980	14540	6.7	7.2	7.4
8	CADDO	11790	1410	13200	10.7	11.1	10.8
9	CANADIAN	33775	2400	36175	6.6	7.5	5.1
10	CARTER	20650	2250	22900	9.8	10.4	6.3
11	CHEROKEE	14650	1580	16230	9.7	10.0	9.3
12	CHOCTAW	5870	790	6660	11.9	11.9	12.3
13	CIMARRON	1750	90	1840	4.9	4.9	4.5
14	CLEVELAND	76100	4675	80775	5.8	6.5	4.7
15	COAL	2360	250	2610	9.6	11.1	9.2
16	COMANCHE	44475	2375	46850	5.1	5.3	5.1
17	COTTON	3070	160	3230	5.0	5.0	4.7
18	CRAIG	6220	610	6830	8.9	9.6	7.8
19	CREEK	31000	3325	34325	9.7	9.9	7.2
20	CUSTER	14580	1030	15610	6.6	6.9	5.6
21	DELAWARE	10230	930	11160	8.3	7.4	7.5
22	DEWEY	2770	210	2980	7.0	7.5	6.0
23	ELLIS	3340	150	3490	4.3	4.4	4.5
24	GARFIELD	27825	2275	30100	7.6	7.8	6.6
25	GARVIN	11510	1450	12960	11.2	11.3	6.8
26	GRADY	17060	2160	19220	11.2	11.5	9.7
27	GRANT	3060	150	3210	4.7	4.4	3.9
28	GREER	2910	110	3020	3.6	4.3	4.5
29	HARMON	1670	130	1800	7.2	7.0	5.7
30	HARPER	2290	110	2400	4.6	4.9	5.7
31	HASKELL	4110	610	4720	12.9	13.4	16.6
32	HUGHES	4800	1020	5820	17.5	15.3	13.4
33	JACKSON	11080	760	11840	6.4	7.0	6.1
34	JEFFERSON	3870	360	4230	8.5	10.4	7.4
35	JOHNSTON	4320	310	4630	6.7	6.9	8.1
36	KAY	24225	1725	25950	6.6	7.1	6.7
37	KINGFISHER	6820	580	7400	7.8	8.5	5.2
38	KIOWA	5430	300	5730	5.2	5.8	5.5
39	LATIMER	4110	550	4660	11.8	14.0	12.7
40	LEFLORE	17200	1580	18780	8.4	9.0	8.3
41	LINCOLN	11810	1340	13150	10.2	10.9	8.7
42	LOGAN	14950	910	15860	5.7	6.2	4.6
43	LOVE	3670	220	3890	5.7	7.5	6.8
44	McCLAIN	11910	960	12870	7.5	7.5	5.5
45	McCURTAIN	13560	1520	15080	10.1	10.9	9.3
46	McINTOSH	5840	370	6210	6.0	6.0	8.2
47	MAJOR	4030	290	4320	6.7	7.3	7.1
48	MARSHALL	4010	320	4330	7.4	8.1	8.2
49	MAYES	13480	1520	15000	10.1	10.8	10.1
50	MURRAY	5690	720	6410	11.2	12.8	8.1

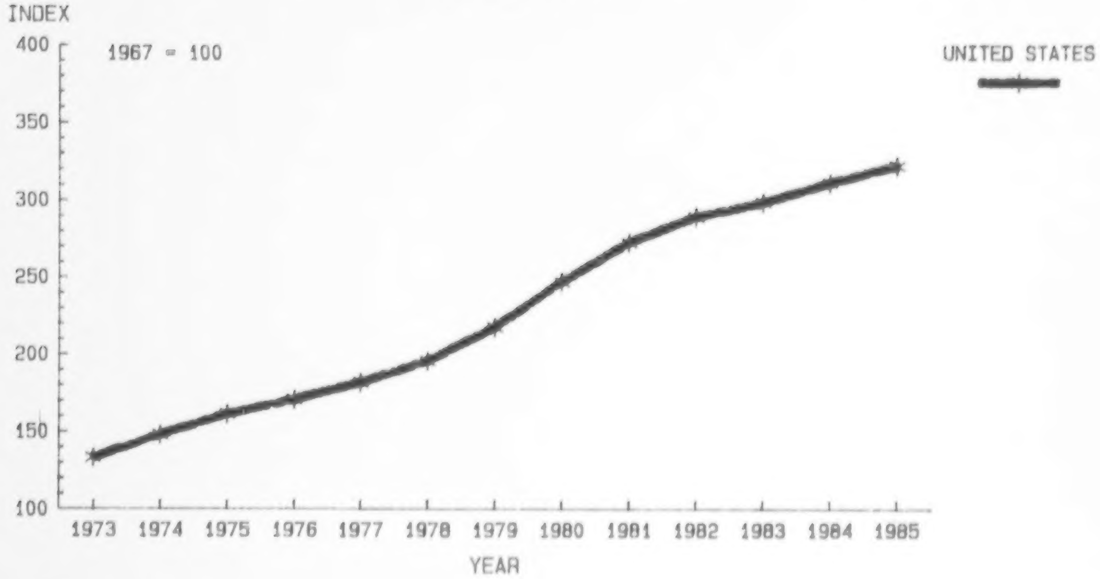
LABOR FORCE DATA
OCTOBER 1986

				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	OCT 86	SEP 86	OCT 85
51 MUSKOGEE	30300	2625	32925	8.0	8.5	9.4
52 NOBLE	5370	410	5780	7.1	7.6	5.2
53 NOWATA	4090	530	4620	11.5	12.1	8.6
54 OKFUSKEE	5420	460	5880	7.8	8.6	8.3
55 OKLAHOMA	305325	21400	326725	6.5	7.1	5.7
56 OKMULGEE	15050	1500	16550	9.1	9.6	8.1
57 OSAGE	18750	1300	20050	6.5	7.6	5.5
58 OTTAWA	11025	2900	13925	20.8	22.2	9.5
59 PAWNEE	7900	890	8790	10.1	10.8	8.5
60 PAYNE	32350	1800	34150	5.3	5.3	3.9
61 PITTSBURG	16050	1900	17950	10.6	11.6	12.6
62 PONTOTOC	17190	1370	18560	7.4	7.4	5.9
63 POTTAWATOMIE	30125	2175	32300	6.7	7.4	6.3
64 PUSHMATAHA	4690	470	5160	9.1	9.0	9.0
65 ROGER MILLS	2110	250	2360	10.6	11.1	8.8
66 ROGERS	24130	2560	26690	9.6	10.4	7.5
67 SEMINOLE	10200	1770	11970	14.8	13.8	10.4
68 SEQUOYAH	16900	1400	18300	7.7	7.2	8.9
69 STEPHENS	17960	2990	20950	14.3	14.4	6.7
70 TEXAS	9460	450	9910	4.5	5.1	3.2
71 TILLMAN	4540	330	4870	6.8	6.8	6.6
72 TULSA	227350	20400	247750	8.2	8.6	7.0
73 WAGONER	22300	1540	23840	6.5	6.4	5.6
74 WASHINGTON	23570	1770	25340	7.0	7.5	4.3
75 WASHITA	6370	570	6940	8.2	8.6	7.5
76 WOODS	6050	200	6250	3.2	2.9	2.7
77 WOODWARD	10210	1200	11410	10.5	11.7	8.2
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	472,200	32,500	504,700	6.4	7.0	5.5
TULSA MSA	323,500	29,100	352,600	8.3	8.6	6.9

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	39,900	2,700	42,600	6.3
B. SOUTHWEST	53,200	4,800	58,000	8.3
C. NORTH CENTRAL	80,900	6,400	87,300	7.3
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	116,200	11,000	127,200	8.6
E. CENTRAL	367,800	27,000	394,800	6.8
F. TULSA	278,900	26,000	304,900	8.5
G. EAST CENTRAL	104,300	9,700	114,000	8.5
H. SOUTHERN	92,000	9,100	101,100	9.0
I. NORTHEAST	94,200	11,500	105,700	10.9
J. EASTERN	113,700	10,000	123,700	8.1
K. SOUTHEAST	66,400	8,000	74,400	10.8
L. CLEVELAND	66,000	4,800	70,800	6.8

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1985



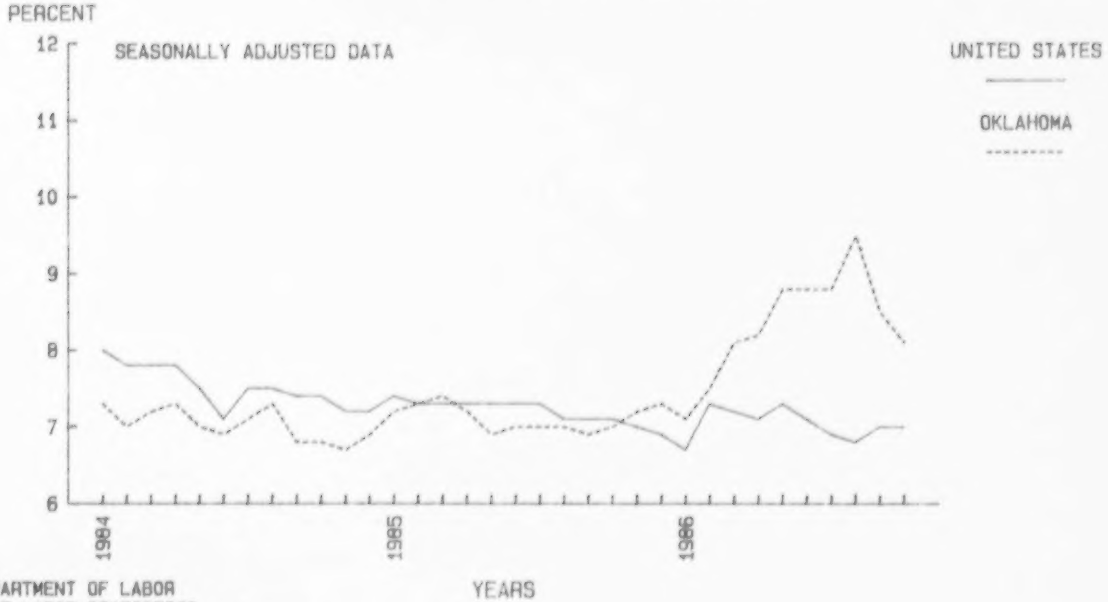
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL			MONTH		PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1985	1986	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1974	147.7	JAN	316.1	328.4	3.9	0.3
1975	161.2	FEB	317.4	327.5	3.2	-0.3
1976	170.5	MAR	318.8	326.0	2.3	-0.5
1977	181.5	APR	320.1	325.3	1.6	-0.2
1978	195.4	MAY	321.3	326.3	1.6	0.3
1979	217.4	JUN	322.3	327.9	1.7	0.5
1980	246.8	JUL	322.8	328.0	1.6	0.0
1981	272.4	AUG	323.5	328.6	1.6	0.2
1982	289.1	SEP	324.5	330.2	1.8	0.5
1983	298.4	OCT	325.5	330.5	1.5	0.2
1984	311.1	NOV	326.6			
1985	322.2	DEC	327.4			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research Department (405) 557-7104.

COMPARISON OF
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA
1984-1986

MONTH	1984				1985				1986				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.1	JAN
FEB	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.5	FEB
MAR	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.1	7.2	8.1	MAR
APR	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.0	8.1	7.1	8.2	APR
MAY	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	8.6	7.3	8.8	MAY
JUN	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.3	9.0	7.1	8.8	JUN
JUL	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0	8.8	6.9	8.8	JUL
AUG	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0	6.7	9.3	6.8	9.5	AUG
SEP	7.1	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.8	8.3	7.0	8.7	SEP
OCT	7.0	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.6	7.8	7.0	8.1	OCT
NOV	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.2					NOV
DEC	7.0	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3					DEC
AVE	7.5	7.0	--	--	7.2	7.1	--	--			--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
310 WILL ROGERS BUILDING
2401 NORTH LINCOLN BLVD
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105-4495

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BETHESDA MD 20814

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3/12/87 56430-2A

Oklahoma

Labor Market Information

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission November 1986 Data

SELECTED INDICATORS -- NOVEMBER
(unadjusted)

NATION

Employment, total -- up 0.3%
Unemployment -- up 0.3%
Unemployment rate -- 6.6%
Manufacturing avg. wage -- $9.77
Manufacturing avg. hours -- 41.0

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)
All urban consumers -- 330.8

OKLAHOMA

Employment, total -- unchanged
Unemployment -- down 5.3%
Unemployment rate -- 7.6%
Manufacturing avg. wage -- $9.78
Manufacturing avg. hours -- 41.5

THE "OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION" IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF THE OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION.

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RUSTY GATES, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

EMPLOYMENT STABLE - RATE DROPS

Total employment in Oklahoma during November was 1,470,500 - dead even with the revised estimate for October. Normally a drop of some 10,000-20,000 occurs between these months, so staying even was a major step forward.

A good showing by the wage and salary sector with a strong push from the domestic service-self employed-unpaid family worker group went a long way toward offsetting the normal seasonal drop in farm jobs.

The 6,700 drop in those currently unemployed, combined with the lower civilian labor force, brought the unemployment rate down to 7.6 percent this month.

Those unemployed and the jobless rate is still higher than last November, but we now have more people working than last year.

ONLY 1977 WAS BETTER!

A 4,000 jump in wage and salary jobs for the October-November estimation period may not seem like much, but over the past 10 years, only 1977 was better.

Major credit for the November nonag job expansion goes to trade and government. Trade employment, led by increases in general merchandise and apparel stores, moved up 2,500 since October. Government jobs were up 2,300, led by the local sector. Services was the primary loser, off 800 for the month. At the same time, a 200 gain by finance-insurance-real estate balanced out the 200 decline in transportation-public utilities industry.

The goods producing industries were neutral over the month as a minor employment drop in construction was countered by a like amount gain in mining. Manufacturing registered no change.

(Continued on page 2)

1977 cont'd

The November nonfarm wage and salary employment is still off some 20,000 from last year, but the trend finally changed. Trade, service, and government continue to be the growth industries, but not at a rate sufficient to offset the job losses suffered early this year by mining and manufacturing. Preliminary indications of business activity statewide seem to signal further improvement in this comparison for December.

PRODUCTION WORKERS HOLD WAGE GAINS

In November, the 113,800 manufacturing production workers statewide earned an average weekly paycheck of $405.87. This was just a tad higher than October, but nearly twenty bucks lower than they made each week in November of last year.

Hourly wage rates jumped a dime this month, but were still a quarter under last November's rate. Weekly income for those engaged in producing hard goods improved by $5.00, while those making soft goods went down by the same amount.

Some very different income patterns are evident among the industries of manufacturing. For instance, a longer scheduled workweek at premium pay pushed average weekly earnings up by $34.00 in the primary metal industries. By contrast, the newspaper and periodical production workers dropped by almost the same amount due to a shorter week at less pay.

In nonmanufacturing industries, construction wages declined by $32.00 because of a much shorter work period.

Compared to last november, the contraction of the work week is most noticeable among transportation equipment workers and those engaged in petroleum refining. Wide differences are also apparent in the hourly wages of these two industries.

JOBLESS RATE GETS BETTER

The statewide unemployment rate was down to 7.6 percent of the work force, compared to the revised estimate of 8.0 percent in October.

And while there was no change in the number of workers employed in November, a drop of 6,700 in the number of jobless workers was estimated.

Despite the improvement, Oklahoma's jobless rate remained above the 7.1 percent recorded in November 1985 and the November 1986 national rate of 6.6 percent.

Lower unemployment rates were reported by 49 of the 77 individual counties and the four metropolitan areas.

The Oklahoma City Metro Area fell to 6.2 percent in November and the Tulsa Metro Area was also improved at 7.8 percent.

Lawton dropped to 4.9 percent while Enid was lower at 7.4 percent.

INSURED CLAIMS DOWN AGAIN

Average weekly insured unemployment claims went down another 757 in November, a 2.3 percent decline from the October level.

Former employees of the mining and manufacturing industries showed the most over-the-month progress, while construction claims registered a 12.7 percent increase.

By occupation, people formerly employed in benchwork jobs filed 21.1 percent fewer claims this month than last.

Average weekly claims are still running quite a bit ahead of last year, but one category-construction-is now lower than last November.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

The upcoming holiday season should be a big boost for retail sales and temporary retail jobs. Large ticket durable goods items should do extremely well.

Home sales will also show improvement in December.

Services job opportunities may grow, but employment in government will probably decline.

Many positive factors seem to be poised on the Oklahoma horizon and it is beginning to look like there will be good progress made in several areas during the next few months.

RESIDENT OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			Percent Change	Absolute Change	
	Nov 1986p	Oct 1986r	Nov 1985r	Oct 86 Nov 86	Oct 86 Nov 86	Nov 85 Nov 86
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE *.......	1,591.2	1,597.9	1,567.5	-0.4	-6.7	23.7
Unemployment......................	120.7	127.4	110.8	-5.3	-6.7	9.9
Unemployment Rate................	7.6	8.0	7.1	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)...	7.8	8.3	7.2	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment..................	1,470.5	1,470.5	1,456.7	0.0	0.0	13.8
Agriculture......................	42.0	51.9	42.4	-19.1	-9.9	-0.4
Domestic Service,Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers.........	147.6	145.2	151.8	1.7	2.4	-4.2
Idled by Labor Disputes...........	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.4

* Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	Nov 1986p	Oct 1986r	Nov 1985r	Oct 86 Nov 86	Oct 86 Nov 86	Nov 85 Nov 86
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, TOTAL *...	1,158.9	1,154.9	1,178.9	0.3	4.0	-20.0
Manufacturing.....................	157.7	157.7	170.4	0.0	0.0	-12.7
Durable Goods....................	96.8	96.7	107.0	0.1	0.1	-10.2
Lumber and Wood Products........	2.5	2.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Stone,Clay & Glass Products.....	10.4	10.5	10.8	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4
Primary Metal Industries........	3.7	3.8	4.1	-2.6	-0.1	-0.4
Fabricated Metal Products.......	14.0	13.9	16.8	0.7	0.1	-2.8
Fab. Structural Metal Products.	6.8	6.8	8.5	0.0	0.0	-1.7
Machinery Exc. Electrical.......	30.2	30.3	35.4	-0.3	-0.1	-5.2
Construction & Related Mach....	9.9	10.0	13.1	-1.0	-0.1	-3.2
Oil Field Machinery............	5.5	5.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	-2.8
General Industrial Machinery...	4.8	4.8	5.7	0.0	0.0	-0.9
Electrical and Electronic Equip.	9.4	9.4	10.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Transportation Equipment........	20.1	19.9	20.8	1.0	0.2	-0.7
Motor Vehicle and Equipment....	10.9	10.8	11.9	0.9	0.1	-1.0
Aircraft and Parts.............	8.6	8.5	8.4	1.2	0.1	0.2
Instruments & Related Products..	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.8	0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods.................	60.9	61.0	63.4	-0.2	-0.1	-2.5
Food and Kindred Products.......	14.0	14.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.0	8.9	9.7	1.1	0.1	-0.7
Paper and Allied Products.......	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Printing and Publishing.........	11.5	11.5	11.9	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Newspapers & Periodicals.......	6.1	6.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Petroleum & Coal Products.......	7.5	7.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Petroleum Refining.............	6.8	6.8	6.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products.	11.5	11.5	11.8	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Tires & Inner Tubes............	6.5	6.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	-0.8

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	Nov 1986p	Oct 1986r	Nov 1985r	Oct 86 Nov 86	Oct 86 Nov 86	Nov 85 Nov 85
(CONTINUED)						
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING.............	1001.2	997.2	1,008.5	0.4	4.0	-7.3
Mining............................	53.1	52.9	63.2	0.4	0.2	-10.1
Oil and Gas Extraction...........	50.6	50.4	60.1	0.4	0.2	-9.5
Construction......................	44.3	44.5	45.8	-0.4	-0.2	-1.5
Heavy Construction Contractor....	8.3	8.3	9.6	0.0	0.0	-1.3
Transportation & Public Utilities.	61.7	61.9	64.0	-0.3	-0.2	-2.3
Transportation..................	33.1	33.0	33.2	0.3	0.1	-0.1
Railroad Transportation.........	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Trucking & Warehousing..........	15.5	15.5	16.7	0.0	0.0	-1.2
Pipe Lines, exc. natural gas....	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Communications, Elec-Gas-San Ser.	28.6	28.9	30.8	-1.0	-0.3	-2.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade..........	291.3	288.8	290.0	0.9	2.5	1.3
Wholesale Trade..................	63.3	62.9	65.6	0.6	0.4	-2.3
Retail Trade.....................	228.0	225.9	224.4	0.9	2.1	3.6
General Merchandise Stores......	31.1	30.3	30.0	2.6	0.8	1.1
Department Stores..............	12.0	11.8	12.3	1.7	0.2	-0.3
Food Stores.....................	40.0	39.8	39.8	0.5	0.2	0.2
Automobile Dealers & Serv. Stat.	25.7	25.6	26.2	0.4	0.1	-0.5
Apparel & Accessory Stores......	14.1	13.5	14.7	4.4	0.6	-0.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate..	63.1	62.9	63.8	0.3	0.2	-0.7
Banking.........................	20.1	20.1	21.4	0.0	0.0	-1.3
Credit Agencies other than Banks.	9.7	9.7	9.8	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Insurance Carriers..............	8.8	8.7	9.0	1.1	0.1	-0.2
Services..........................	228.9	229.7	226.5	-0.3	-0.8	2.4
Hotels & Other Lodging Places....	13.4	13.4	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Personal Services...............	12.3	12.5	12.2	-1.6	-0.2	0.1
Motion Pictures.................	1.6	1.5	1.5	6.7	0.1	0.1
Health Services.................	70.4	70.7	69.5	-0.4	-0.3	0.9
Hospitals......................	29.2	29.3	28.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.6
Educational Services............	13.5	13.3	14.2	1.5	0.2	-0.7
Government, Total.................	258.8	256.5	255.2	0.9	2.3	3.6
Federal Government..............	53.5	52.7	51.0	1.5	0.8	2.5
State and Local Government.......	205.3	203.8	204.2	0.7	1.5	1.1
State Government...............	70.7	70.9	72.0	-0.3	-0.2	-1.3
Local Government...............	134.6	132.9	132.2	1.3	1.7	2.4

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* These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1985 benchmark level Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. p=preliminary r=revised

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Production Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
INDUSTRY	NOV 1986p	NOV 1986p	OCT 1986r	NOV 1985r	NOV 1986p	OCT 1986r	NOV 1985r	NOV 1986p	OCT 1986r	NOV 1985r
MANUFACTURING	113,800	405.87	404.62	425.70	41.5	41.8	42.4	9.78	9.68	10.04
DURABLE GOODS	71,400	428.16	423.36	459.36	42.1	42.0	43.5	10.17	10.08	10.56
STONE,CLAY & GLASS	8,500	439.60	446.25	429.14	41.2	42.5	40.6	10.67	10.50	10.57
PRIMARY METAL IND.	2,100	472.71	428.85	418.58	47.7	45.0	42.8	9.91	9.53	9.78
FABRICATED METAL IND.	9,800	365.48	360.45	362.56	39.9	40.5	40.6	9.16	8.90	8.93
FABRICATED STRUC. METALS	4,300	363.81	370.06	385.90	40.2	40.4	42.5	9.05	9.16	9.08
MACHINERY EXC. ELECTRICAL	21,900	410.52	408.76	462.68	44.0	44.0	46.5	9.33	9.29	9.95
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	3,400	379.65	385.03	425.32	36.4	36.6	40.7	10.43	10.52	10.45
ELEC. & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	6,500	440.59	421.48	399.59	41.1	39.8	39.8	10.72	10.59	10.04
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	16,300	503.82	505.04	620.93	40.5	40.5	44.8	12.44	12.47	13.86
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	1,800	457.50	448.92	505.14	46.4	45.3	48.9	9.86	9.91	10.33
NONDURABLE GOODS	42,400	367.64	372.67	363.60	40.4	41.5	40.4	9.10	8.98	9.00
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	8,300	329.58	316.20	328.03	42.2	40.8	40.8	7.81	7.75	8.04
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	8,200	196.17	192.63	194.33	39.0	39.8	39.1	5.03	4.84	4.97
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	2,500	419.42	420.02	430.26	41.9	41.3	42.6	10.01	10.17	10.10
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	5,900	382.85	394.28	395.96	40.3	41.2	41.9	9.50	9.57	9.45
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	2,200	374.02	407.23	372.72	38.4	40.2	39.4	9.74	10.13	9.46
PETROLEUM REFINING	4,800	466.96	461.35	521.37	34.9	38.9	40.7	13.38	11.86	12.81
NONMANUFACTURING										
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	21,500	469.00	460.20	454.97	41.8	41.2	42.6	11.22	11.17	10.68
CONSTRUCTION	34,500	397.10	429.03	387.72	34.5	37.7	34.1	11.51	11.38	11.37
PUBLIC UTILITIES	22,900	505.10	514.16	513.24	40.8	41.1	42.0	12.38	12.51	12.22
WHOLESALE TRADE	49,500	357.67	364.72	365.59	38.5	38.8	39.1	9.29	9.40	9.35
RETAIL TRADE*	131,700	183.62	188.16	188.80	30.4	31.1	30.9	6.04	6.05	6.11

*Excludes eating and drinking establishments. p=preliminary r=revised

NOTE: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 111,300, production workers in manufacturing. The data are revised to a 1985 benchmark level. Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED*

ITEM	NUMBER			Percent Change	Absolute Change	
	Nov 1986	Oct 1986	Nov 1985	Oct 86 Nov 86	Oct 86 Nov 86	Nov 85 Nov 86
TOTAL BY INDUSTRY**...........	32,577	33,334	26,084	-2.3	(757)	6,493
MINING........................	4,815	5,850	3,240	-17.7	(1,035)	1,575
CONSTRUCTION..................	4,922	4,367	5,018	12.7	555	(96)
MANUFACTURING.................	7,317	7,898	5,495	-7.4	(581)	1,822
TRANSPORTATION & PUB UTIL...	1,234	1,294	1,085	-4.6	(60)	149
TRADE.........................	5,404	5,420	4,157	-0.3	(16)	1,247
FINANCE, INS & REAL EST.....	1,089	1,018	812	7.0	71	277
SERVICES......................	6,093	5,840	5,004	4.3	253	1,089
GOVERNMENT & ALL OTHER......	1,703	1,647	1,273	3.4	56	430
TOTAL BY OCCUPATION**.........	32,577	33,334	26,084	-2.3	(757)	6,493
PROFESSIONAL & MANAGERIAL...	4,636	4,530	3,304	2.3	106	1,332
CLERICAL & SALES............	6,744	6,910	4,912	-2.4	(166)	1,832
SERVICES....................	2,366	2,228	1,971	6.2	138	395
PROCESSING & AGRICULTURAL...	905	894	794	1.2	11	111
MACHINE TRADES..............	2,415	2,463	1,721	-1.9	(48)	694
BENCHWORK...................	2,211	2,803	1,515	-21.1	(592)	696
STRUCTURAL WORK.............	6,358	6,091	5,696	4.4	267	662
OTHER.......................	6,942	7,415	6,171	-6.4	(473)	771
DURATION OF CURRENT UNEMP						
TOTAL.......................	32,577	33,334	26,084	-2.3	(757)	6,493
UNDER 5 WEEKS.............	10,597	10,659	9,403	-0.6	(62)	1,194
5 - 14 WEEKS..............	12,833	13,188	9,910	-2.7	(355)	2,923
15 WEEKS & OVER...........	9,147	9,487	6,771	-3.6	(340)	2,376
SEX, TOTAL....................	32,577	33,334	26,084	-2.3	(757)	6,493
MALE........................	21,206	21,836	17,345	-2.9	(630)	3,861
FEMALE......................	11,371	11,498	8,739	-1.1	(127)	2,632
RACE, TOTAL...................	32,577	33,334	26,084	-2.3	(757)	6,493
WHITE.......................	27,300	27,954	22,101	-2.3	(654)	5,199
NONWHITE....................	5,277	5,380	3,983	-1.9	(103)	1,294
AGE, TOTAL....................	32,577	33,334	26,084	-2.3	(757)	6,493
UNDER 25....................	4,899	4,857	4,412	0.9	42	487
25 - 44.....................	20,164	20,743	15,841	-2.8	(579)	4,323
OVER 45.....................	7,514	7,734	5,831	-2.8	(220)	1,683

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* The Insured Unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by Oklahoma Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

** Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

LABOR FORCE DATA
NOVEMBER 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				NOV 86	OCT 86	NOV 85
U.S.	110,751,000	7,872,000	118,623,000	6.6	6.7	6.9
OKLAHOMA	1,470,500	120,700	1,591,200	7.6	8.0	7.1
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	7500	750	8250	8.9	9.4	7.9
2 ALFALFA	3120	160	3280	4.8	4.7	4.7
3 ATOKA	7990	670	8660	7.4	7.5	6.8
4 BEAVER	3140	130	3270	3.8	3.9	3.0
5 BECKHAM	8380	1200	9580	13.9	14.3	10.8
6 BLAINE	6130	470	6600	7.5	8.4	7.1
7 BRYAN	13700	1000	14700	6.7	7.2	7.4
8 CADDO	11700	1330	13030	10.7	11.1	10.8
9 CANADIAN	34275	2450	36725	6.6	7.5	5.1
10 CARTER	20900	2150	23050	9.8	10.4	6.3
11 CHEROKEE	14550	1550	16100	9.7	10.0	9.3
12 CHOCTAW	5610	880	6490	11.9	11.9	12.3
13 CIMARRON	1650	70	1720	4.9	4.9	4.5
14 CLEVELAND	77175	4625	81800	5.8	6.5	4.7
15 COAL	2370	250	2620	9.6	11.1	9.2
16 COMANCHE	44975	2325	47300	5.1	5.3	5.1
17 COTTON	2950	140	3090	5.0	5.0	4.7
18 CRAIG	6230	600	6830	8.9	9.6	7.8
19 CREEK	31450	3125	34575	9.7	9.9	7.2
20 CUSTER	14540	980	15520	6.6	6.9	5.6
21 DELAWARE	10240	950	11190	8.3	7.4	7.5
22 DEWEY	2730	220	2950	7.0	7.5	6.0
23 ELLIS	3260	160	3420	4.3	4.4	4.5
24 GARFIELD	27825	2225	30050	7.6	7.8	6.6
25 GARVIN	11690	1340	13030	11.2	11.3	6.8
26 GRADY	17060	2020	19080	11.2	11.5	9.7
27 GRANT	2990	150	3140	4.7	4.4	3.9
28 GREER	2820	1030	3850	3.6	4.3	4.5
29 HARMON	1540	110	1650	7.2	7.0	5.7
30 HARPER	2270	110	2380	4.6	4.9	5.7
31 HASKELL	4060	610	4670	12.9	13.4	16.6
32 HUGHES	4690	870	5560	17.5	15.3	13.4
33 JACKSON	11150	740	11890	6.4	7.0	6.1
34 JEFFERSON	3720	380	4100	8.5	10.4	7.4
35 JOHNSTON	4120	290	4410	6.7	6.9	8.1
36 KAY	24275	2000	26275	6.6	7.1	6.7
37 KINGFISHER	6750	560	7310	7.8	8.5	5.2
38 KIOWA	5380	300	5680	5.2	5.8	5.5
39 LATIMER	4100	570	4670	11.8	14.0	12.7
40 LEFLORE	17450	1600	19050	8.4	9.0	8.3
41 LINCOLN	11720	1350	13070	10.2	10.9	8.7
42 LOGAN	15160	880	16040	5.7	6.2	4.6
43 LOVE	3690	230	3920	5.7	7.5	6.8
44 McCLAIN	12080	960	13040	7.5	7.5	5.5
45 McCURTAIN	13450	1590	15040	10.1	10.9	9.3
46 McINTOSH	5850	390	6240	6.0	6.0	8.2
47 MAJOR	3990	340	4330	6.7	7.3	7.1
48 MARSHALL	4020	340	4360	7.4	8.1	8.2
49 MAYES	13460	1520	14980	10.1	10.8	10.1
50 MURRAY	5670	680	6350	11.2	12.8	8.1

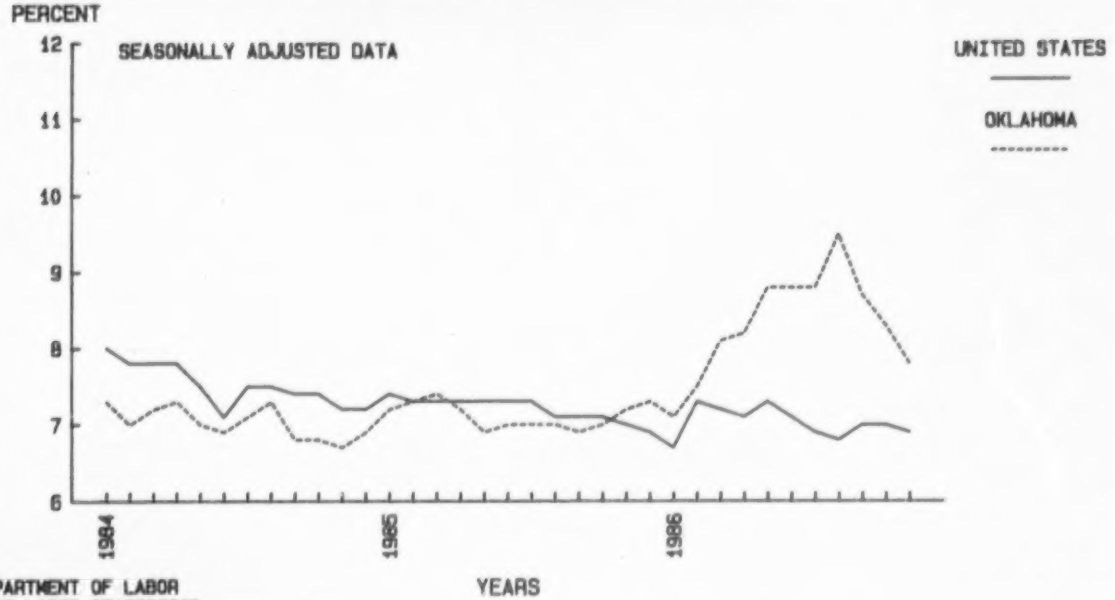
LABOR FORCE DATA
NOVEMBER 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				NOV 86	OCT 86	NOV 85
51 MUSKOGEE	30400	2775	33175	8.0	8.5	9.4
52 NOBLE	5300	350	5650	7.1	7.6	5.2
53 NOWATA	4090	510	4600	11.5	12.1	8.6
54 OKFUSKEE	5470	490	5960	7.8	8.6	8.3
55 OKLAHOMA	309675	21050	330725	6.5	7.1	5.7
56 OKMULGEE	15325	1525	16850	9.1	9.6	8.1
57 OSAGE	19000	1275	20275	6.5	7.6	5.5
58 OTTAWA	11175	2850	14025	20.8	22.2	9.5
59 PAWNEE	7880	860	8740	10.1	10.8	8.5
60 PAYNE	32525	1650	34175	5.3	5.3	3.9
61 PITTSBURG	16175	1925	18100	10.6	11.6	12.6
62 PONTOTOC	17370	1380	18750	7.4	7.4	5.9
63 POTTAWATOMIE	30575	1975	32550	6.7	7.4	6.3
64 PUSHMATAHA	4860	2400	7260	9.1	9.0	9.0
65 ROGER MILLS	1970	230	2200	10.6	11.1	8.8
66 ROGERS	24470	2530	27000	9.6	10.4	7.5
67 SEMINOLE	10520	1450	11970	14.8	13.8	10.4
68 SEQUOYAH	17120	1240	18360	7.7	7.2	8.9
69 STEPHENS	181501	2680	184181	14.3	14.4	6.7
70 TEXAS	9470	480	9950	4.5	5.1	3.2
71 TILLMAN	4410	340	4750	6.8	6.8	6.6
72 TULSA	230575	19175	249750	8.2	8.6	7.0
73 WAGONER	22610	1580	24190	6.5	6.4	5.6
74 WASHINGTON	23710	1710	25420	7.0	7.5	4.3
75 WASHITA	6230	520	6750	8.2	8.6	7.5
76 WOODS	5880	180	6060	3.2	2.9	2.7
77 WOODWARD	10060	1150	11210	10.5	11.7	8.2
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	478,900	31,900	510,800	6.2	6.6	5.8
TULSA MSA	328,100	27,700	355,800	7.8	8.4	7.4

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	38,500	2,500	41,000	6.1
B. SOUTHWEST	52,000	4,200	56,200	7.5
C. NORTH CENTRAL	80,400	6,300	86,200	7.3
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	115,000	10,200	125,200	8.1
E. CENTRAL	369,900	24,800	394,700	6.3
F. TULSA	281,000	23,500	304,500	7.7
G. EAST CENTRAL	103,400	8,600	112,000	7.7
H. SOUTHERN	91,500	8,300	99,800	8.3
I. NORTHEAST	93,400	10,700	104,100	10.3
J. EASTERN	113,400	9,800	123,200	8.0
K. SOUTHEAST	65,700	7,600	73,300	10.4
L. CLEVELAND	66,400	4,200	70,600	5.9

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



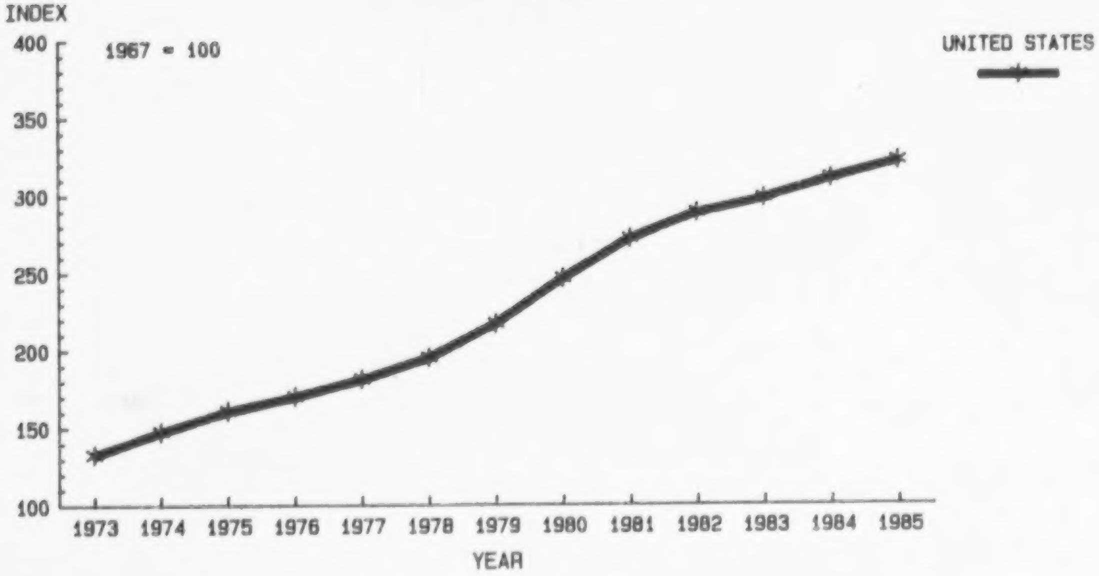
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1984-1986

	1984				1985				1986				
MONTH	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		MONTH
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.1	JAN
FEB	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.5	FEB
MAR	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.1	7.2	8.1	MAR
APR	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.0	8.1	7.1	8.2	APR
MAY	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	8.6	7.3	8.8	MAY
JUN	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.3	9.0	7.1	8.8	JUN
JUL	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0	8.8	6.9	8.8	JUL
AUG	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0	6.7	9.3	6.8	9.5	AUG
SEP	7.1	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.8	8.3	7.0	8.7	SEP
OCT	7.0	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.6	8.0	7.0	8.3	OCT
NOV	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.6	7.6	6.9	7.8	NOV
DEC	7.0	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3					DEC
AVE	7.5	7.0	--	--	7.2	7.1	--	--			--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973--1985



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL			MONTH		PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1985	1986	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1974	147.7	JAN	316.1	328.4	3.9	0.3
1975	161.2	FEB	317.4	327.5	3.2	-0.3
1976	170.5	MAR	318.8	326.0	2.3	-0.5
1977	181.5	APR	320.1	325.3	1.6	-0.2
1978	195.4	MAY	321.3	326.3	1.6	0.3
1979	217.4	JUN	322.3	327.9	1.7	0.5
1980	246.8	JUL	322.8	328.0	1.6	0.0
1981	272.4	AUG	323.5	328.6	1.6	0.2
1982	289.1	SEP	324.5	330.2	1.8	0.5
1983	298.4	OCT	325.5	330.5	1.5	0.2
1984	311.1	NOV	326.6	330.8	1.3	0.3
1985	322.2	DEC	327.4			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research Department (405) 557-7104.

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
310 WILL ROGERS BUILDING
2401 NORTH LINCOLN BLVD
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105-4495

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5/6/87 S6430-2

Oklahoma

Labor Market Information

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission January 1987 Data

SELECTED INDICATORS -- JANUARY
(unadjusted)

NATION

Employment, total -- down 1.4%
Unemployment -- up 0.9%
Unemployment rate -- 6.7%
Manufacturing avg. wage -- $9.83
Manufacturing avg. hours -- 40.9

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)
All urban consumers -- 333.1

OKLAHOMA

Employment, total -- down 1.8%
Unemployment -- up 5.0%
Unemployment rate -- 8.4%
Manufacturing avg. wage -- $9.89
Manufacturing avg. hours -- 40.1

THE "OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION" IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF THE OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RUSTY GATES, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

EMPLOYMENT DROPS - RATE CLIMBS

Total employment in Oklahoma, based on the latest Department of Labor survey, fell seasonally to 1,431,300 in January. This is 26,500 below the revised December estimate and 20,100 lower than the January, 1986 estimate.

The seasonal decline in employment, combined with an increase of 6,300 in the number of jobless workers, resulted in a rise in the statewide unemployment rate to a current level of 8.4 compared to 7.9 in December.

On an annual bases, the current level of unemployment is 17,100 above the January, 1986 estimate and the unemployment rate is up by more than one percent.

PAYROLL JOBS DECLINE SEASONALLY

Nonfarm wage and salary employment, based on the latest survey totaled 1,127,500 in January, off 15,300 from the previous month. Most of the loss occurred in the wholesale and retail trade industry as seasonal sales reductions accounted for a large proportion of the total 6,500 drop in jobs. The next largest cutback took place in government, where an estimated 3,100 jobs were eliminated, primarily at the state level. The service industry, led by declines in educational services, counted 2,500 fewer employees this month. Jobs in manufacturing were off 1,600 - centered mainly in firms that produced nondurable goods. The record snowfall in January contributed to a contraction of 1,500 in the construction industry. Slight declines were also recorded in transportation - public utilities and finance- insurance and real estate. With energy prices stabilizing, and in some areas rising, the mining industry went contrary to the trend and added 200 jobs during the month.

Over the year, wage and salary jobs declined in six industries and expanded in two. In total, employment was down 21,900 with most of the loss occurring in mining and manufacturing. Declines in these components were 8,400 and 10300 respectively. Construction jobs declined 1900 during the year, while trade was off 1,700.

(Continued on page 2)

payroll cont'd

Transportation - public utilities was down 1,300 and 800 fewer jobs were counted in the finance, insurance and real estate industry Two industries, service and government, showed employment gains over the year. The most significant occurred in service where 2100 workers were added primarily in the health and personal service fields. Minor additions at the federal and local level led to an increase of 400 in total government.

MANUFACTURING WAGES SLIP

The 110,800 manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma averaged an $18.00 drop in their average weekly pay over the one month period. Although the hourly wage rate in January was identical to the previous month, the work period was shortened by 1.8 hours. Within the manufacturing division, durable goods workers lost $22.00 per week on the average while those in nondurable production slipped $13.00. The widest swing among durables occurred in machinery (except electrical) where earnings dropped almost $47.00 and in electrical - electronic, off $40.00. In both cases, the major influence was a shorter work schedule. The most visible change in nondurables was the $21.00 decrease in food and kindred products, caused primarily by a 57 cent reduction in the hourly wage rate.

Over the year, a decrease of 15 cents in the hourly wage and a shorter work week reduced the average paycheck of manufacturing production workers by almost $20.00.

Among the five nonmanufacturing industries surveyed, the oil and gas extraction workers as well as the communication - electric workers showed increased earnings over the month and over the year. The remaining three industries showed average declines over both periods.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES MOVE UP

In general, seasonal influences caused the unemployment rates in most of Oklahoma's counties and Metropolitan Statistical Areas to move upward from December to January. During this time span, 70 counties measured higher jobless rates, 6 were lower and one remained unchanged. Of the four Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), only Lawton registered a decline. Among the counties, Ottawa had the highest rate at 22.3 and Woods the lowest at 3.8.

Over the year, the jobless rate increased in 63 counties, declined in 12 and remained unchanged in 2 others. All MSA's are currently experiencing higher rates than one year earlier.

UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS DROP

Statewide, the number of average weekly insured claims for the week surveyed in January was 1045 lower than a corresponding week in December, an improvement of 3.4%

Comparison of claims by industry revels a similar pattern of changes to those of last month. Claims among those workers formerly employed in mining and manufacturing declined by 15.3 and 7 percent respectively while construction related claims were up by 10.4 percent.

When the claimants are listed by occupational categories, improvements are noted in the number formerly employed in professional and managerial, clerical and sales, and services. In contrast, claimants that listed former work in structural and benchwork jobs increased in number over the month.

Total average weekly claims are now only slightly above the level of last January. By industry classification, four have improved and four have regressed. Construction presents the most progress while claims from trade, government and other shows the most slippage.

RESIDENT OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands) Jan 1986p	Dec 1986r	Jan 1985r	Percent Change Dec 86 Jan 87	Absolute Change Dec 86 Jan 87	Jan 86 Jan 87
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE *.......	1,562.9	1,583.1	1,565.9	-1.3	-20.2	-3.0
Unemployment.....................	131.6	125.3	114.5	5.0	6.3	17.1
Unemployment Rate................	8.4	7.9	7.3	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)...	8.0	8.2	6.9	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment.................	1,431.3	1,457.8	1,451.4	-1.8	-26.5	-20.1
Agriculture......................	30.5	32.7	47.2	-6.7	-2.2	-16.7
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers........	137.3	141.3	137.8	-2.8	-4.0	-0.5
Idled by Labor Disputes..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

* Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	Jan 1987p	Dec 1986r	Jan 1986r	Dec 86 Jan 87	Dec 86 Jan 87	Jan 86 Jan 87
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, TOTAL *....	1,127.5	1,142.8	1,149.4	-1.3	-15.3	-21.9
Manufacturing....................	157.9	159.5	168.2	-1.0	-1.6	-10.3
Durable Goods....................	97.9	98.0	106.4	-0.1	-0.1	-8.5
Lumber and Wood Products........	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products.....	10.4	10.3	10.7	1.0	0.1	-0.3
Primary Metal Industries........	4.1	4.0	4.1	2.5	0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products.......	14.5	14.6	16.5	-0.7	-0.1	-2.0
Fab. Structural Metal Products.	7.2	7.2	8.5	0.0	0.0	-1.3
Machinery Exc. Electrical.......	31.0	30.9	35.7	0.3	0.1	-4.7
Construction & Related Mach....	9.5	9.4	12.5	1.1	0.1	-3.0
Oil Field Machinery...........	5.5	5.4	8.2	1.9	0.1	-2.7
General Industrial Machinery...	5.5	5.5	6.2	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equip.	9.1	9.2	9.6	-1.1	-0.1	-0.5
Transportation Equipment........	19.9	20.0	20.6	-0.5	-0.1	-0.7
Motor Vehicle and Equipment....	10.5	10.6	11.4	-0.9	-0.1	-0.9
Aircraft and Parts............	8.9	8.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
Instruments & Related Products..	2.5	2.6	2.6	-3.8	-0.1	-0.1
Nondurable Goods................	60.0	61.5	61.8	-2.4	-1.5	-1.8
Food and Kindred Products.......	13.6	14.1	14.1	-3.5	-0.5	-0.5
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.3	9.7	8.9	-4.1	-0.4	0.4
Paper and Allied Products.......	3.4	3.5	3.4	-2.9	-0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing.........	11.0	11.3	11.6	-2.7	-0.3	-0.6
Newspapers & Periodicals.......	5.8	5.9	6.1	-1.7	-0.1	-0.3
Petroleum & Coal Products.......	7.0	7.2	7.3	-2.8	-0.2	-0.3
Petroleum Refining............	6.3	6.5	6.6	-3.1	-0.2	-0.3
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products.	11.3	11.5	11.9	-1.7	-0.2	-0.6
Tires & Inner Tubes...........	6.5	6.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	-0.8

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	Jan 1986p	Dec 1986r	Jan 1985r	Dec 86 Jan 87	Dec 86 Jan 87	Jan 86 Jan 87
(CONTINUED)						
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING............	1127.5	1,142.8	1,149.4	-1.3	-15.3	-21.9
Mining.........................	53.3	53.1	61.7	0.4	0.2	-8.4
Oil and Gas Extraction..........	51.0	50.7	58.9	0.6	0.3	-7.9
Construction....................	38.2	39.7	40.1	-3.8	-1.5	-1.9
Heavy Construction Contractor....	8.6	8.6	9.1	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Transportation & Public Utilities.	63.3	63.4	64.6	-0.2	-0.1	-1.3
Transportation..................	34.6	34.5	33.5	0.3	0.1	1.1
Railroad Transportation.........	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing..........	16.5	16.4	16.9	0.6	0.1	-0.4
Pipe Lines, exc. natural gas....	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Communications, Elec-Gas-San Ser.	28.7	28.9	31.1	-0.7	-0.2	-2.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade..........	277.4	283.9	279.1	-2.3	-6.5	-1.7
Wholesale Trade..................	60.5	60.6	63.1	-0.2	-0.1	-2.6
Retail Trade.....................	216.9	223.3	216.0	-2.9	-6.4	0.9
Retail Trade, exc., Eat..........	146.4	151.1	148.4	-3.1	-4.7	-2
General Merchandise Stores......	30.4	32.6	30.0	-6.7	-2.2	0.4
Department Stores.............	12.3	13.0	12.3	-5.4	-0.7	0.0
Food Stores.....................	38.0	38.3	39.8	-0.8	-0.3	-1.8
Automobile Dealers & Serv. Stat.	23.8	24.2	24.8	-1.7	-0.4	-1.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores......	15.6	16.3	14.6	-4.3	-0.7	1.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate..	62.2	62.4	63.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.8
Banking.........................	20.5	20.6	21.7	-0.5	-0.1	-1.2
Credit Agencies other than Banks.	9.8	9.9	10.1	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3
Insurance Carriers..............	9.1	9.0	9.0	1.1	0.1	0.1
Services.........................	222.2	224.7	220.1	-1.1	-2.5	2.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places....	11.5	11.6	11.8	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3
Personal Services...............	13.3	12.9	12.4	3.1	0.4	0.9
Motion Pictures.................	1.4	1.5	1.3	-6.7	-0.1	0.1
Health Services.................	71.4	71.5	69.5	-0.1	-0.1	1.9
Hospitals......................	29.0	29.1	28.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.3
Educational Services............	12.4	13.1	12.8	-5.3	-0.7	-0.4
Government, Total................	253.0	256.0	252.6	-1.2	-3.0	0.4
Federal Government..............	52.9	53.6	52.3	-1.3	-0.7	0.6
State and Local Government.......	200.1	202.5	200.3	-1.2	-2.4	-0.2
State Government...............	68.5	70.9	70.1	-3.4	-2.4	-1.6
Local Government...............	131.6	131.6	130.2	0.0	0.0	1.4

*These estimates are adjusted to first quart r 1986 benchmark llevel EstEstimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.   p-preliminary   -r-revised

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Production Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
INDUSTRY	Jan 1987p	Jan 1987p	Dec 1986r	Jan 1986r	Jan 1987p	Dec 1986r	Jan 1986r	Jan 1987p	Dec 1986r	Jan 1986r
MANUFACTURING	110,800	396.59	414.39	416.66	40.1	41.9	41.5	9.89	9.89	10.04
DURABLE GOODS	71,300	418.59	440.96	439.74	40.6	42.4	42.0	10.31	10.40	10.47
STONE,CLAY & GLASS	8,500	437.18	451.19	424.36	41.4	43.3	40.3	10.56	10.42	10.53
PRIMARY METAL IND.	2,800	444.24	457.62	445.47	45.1	45.9	46.5	9.85	9.97	9.58
FABRICATED METAL IND.	10,300	355.67	370.47	359.50	39.3	40.4	39.9	9.05	9.17	9.01
FABRICATED STRUC. METALS	4,600	359.56	375.77	362.60	40.4	40.8	40.2	8.90	9.21	9.02
MACHINERY EXC. ELECTRICAL	21,100	392.76	439.90	413.27	41.3	44.3	42.3	9.51	9.93	9.77
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	3,200	412.13	425.66	418.61	37.5	40.5	40.8	10.99	10.51	10.26
ELEC. & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	6,300	413.18	453.11	415.31	38.4	41.8	40.4	10.76	10.84	10.28
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	16,100	512.40	513.08	606.38	40.0	40.4	44.1	12.81	12.70	13.75
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	1,600	449.34	475.04	445.95	44.8	46.3	45.0	10.03	10.26	9.91
NONDURABLE GOODS	39,500	357.63	370.31	373.01	39.3	41.1	40.5	9.10	9.01	9.21
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	8,100	291.90	312.64	340.23	41.7	41.3	41.9	7.00	7.57	8.12
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	6,400	193.50	191.27	185.13	36.1	37.8	37.1	5.36	5.06	4.99
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	2,800	446.83	449.02	435.44	42.8	43.3	42.9	10.44	10.37	10.15
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	5,600	387.84	379.89	386.82	40.4	40.2	42.0	9.60	9.45	9.21
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	2,000	378.86	387.83	354.93	37.4	38.9	37.4	10.13	9.97	9.49
PETROLEUM REFINING	4,100	481.04	482.00	541.16	38.7	40.1	41.5	12.43	12.02	13.04
NONMANUFACTURING										
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	21,500	528.75	503.01	507.32	46.3	43.4	46.5	11.42	11.59	10.91
CONSTRUCTION	29,800	403.10	428.43	417.34	34.9	36.4	36.9	11.55	11.77	11.31
PUBLIC UTILITIES	23,100	553.01	514.59	494.09	44.1	41.6	40.8	12.54	12.37	12.11
WHOLESALE TRADE	47,200	361.17	368.32	365.43	38.3	39.1	39.0	9.43	9.42	9.37
RETAIL TRADE*	126,300	183.38	190.34	191.58	29.2	30.9	30.9	6.28	6.16	6.20

*Excludes eating and drinking establishments. p=preliminary r=revised

NOTE: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 110,800, production workers in manufacturing. The data are revised to 1986 benchmark level. Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED*

ITEM	NUMBER Jan 1987	Dec 1986	Jan 1985	Percent Change Dec 86 Jan 87	Absolute Change Dec 86 Jan 87	Jan 86 Jan 87
TOTAL BY INDUSTRY**	30,095	31,140	29,882	-3.4	-1045	213
MINING	3,425	4,042	3,374	-15.3	-617	51
CONSTRUCTION	5,700	5,165	6,227	10.4	535	-527
MANUFACTURING	6,187	6,651	6,261	-7.0	-464	-74
TRANSPORTATION & PUB UTIL	1,169	1,225	1,303	-4.6	-56	-134
TRADE	5,083	5,243	4,700	-3.1	-160	383
FINANCE, INS & REAL EST	982	1,119	851	-12.2	-137	131
SERVICES	5,523	5,944	5,576	-7.1	-421	-53
GOVERNMENT & ALL OTHER	2,026	1,751	1,590	15.7	275	436
TOTAL BY OCCUPATION**	30,095	31,140	29,882	-3.4	-1045	213
PROFESSIONAL & MANAGERIAL	3,982	4,376	3,710	-9.0	-394	272
CLERICAL & SALES	6,050	6,451	5,326	-6.2	-401	724
SERVICES	2,336	2,446	2,128	-4.5	-110	208
PROCESSING & AGRICULTURAL	948	948	1,100	0.0	0	-152
MACHINE TRADES	2,150	2,139	2,064	0.5	11	86
BENCHWORK	2,243	2,087	1,581	7.5	156	662
STRUCTURAL WORK	6,826	6,512	6,965	4.8	314	-139
OTHER	5,560	6,181	7,008	-10.0	-621	-1448
DURATION OF CURRENT UNEMP						
TOTAL	30,095	31,140	29,882	-3.4	-1045	213
UNDER 5 WEEKS	11,082	10,132	11,274	9.4	950	-192
5 - 14 WEEKS	11,472	12,823	10,975	-10.5	-1351	497
15 WEEKS & OVER	7,541	8,185	7,633	-7.9	-644	-92
SEX, TOTAL	30,095	31,140	29,882	-3.4	-1045	213
MALE	19,857	20,236	20,451	-1.9	-379	-594
FEMALE	10,238	10,904	29,882	-6.1	-666	-19644
RACE, TOTAL	30,095	31,140	29,882	-3.4	-1045	213
WHITE	25,635	26,213	25,579	-2.2	-578	56
NONWHITE	4,460	4,927	4,303	-9.5	-467	157
AGE, TOTAL	30,095	31,140	29,382	-3.4	-1045	213
UNDER 25	3,594	4,952	4,160	-27.4	-1358	-566
25 - 44	18,799	18,969	18,469	-0.9	-170	330
OVER 45	7,702	7,219	7,253	6.7	483	449

* The Insured Unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by Oklahoma Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

** Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 24, 1987

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JANUARY 1987

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JAN 87	DEC 86	JAN 86
U.S.	109,084,000	8,620,000	117,704,000	7.3	6.3	7.3
OKLAHOMA	1,431,600	131,600	1,563,200	8.4	7.9	7.3
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	6,440	840	7,280	11.5	9.5	8.9
2 ALFALFA	3,150	170	3,320	5.1	4.9	4.1
3 ATOKA	7,390	810	8,200	9.9	8.0	8.5
4 BEAVER	2,460	110	2,570	4.3	4.0	3.5
5 BECKHAM	7,700	1,090	8,790	12.4	12.8	12.3
6 BLAINE	5,620	480	6,100	7.9	7.4	7.5
7 BRYAN	13,410	1,190	14,600	8.2	7.0	7.3
8 CADDO	11,630	1,320	12,950	10.2	10.0	10.6
9 CANADIAN	32,725	2,250	34,975	6.4	6.5	5.8
10 CARTER	19,925	2,300	22,225	10.3	10.1	6.6
11 CHEROKEE	14,130	1,700	15,830	10.7	9.4	10.4
12 CHOCTAW	4,910	1,120	6,030	18.6	16.0	15.0
13 CIMARRON	1,560	90	1,650	5.5	5.4	3.4
14 CLEVELAND	78,225	5,125	83,350	6.1	5.6	5.1
15 COAL	2,350	410	2,760	14.9	11.1	12.1
16 COMANCHE	45,400	2,475	47,875	5.2	5.3	4.8
17 COTTON	2,920	130	3,050	4.3	4.5	4.3
18 CRAIG	6,050	670	6,720	10.0	9.1	9.2
19 CREEK	26,950	3,675	30,625	12.0	10.9	9.4
20 CUSTER	12,400	1,020	13,420	7.6	6.9	5.8
21 DELAWARE	10,280	1,230	11,510	10.7	9.0	10.2
22 DEWEY	2,460	240	2,700	8.9	7.9	6.3
23 ELLIS	2,770	150	2,920	5.1	4.5	4.6
24 GARFIELD	27,450	2,625	30,075	8.7	8.0	6.2
25 GARVIN	11,450	1,360	12,810	10.6	10.3	7.1
26 GRADY	16,320	2,000	18,320	10.9	10.7	10.0
27 GRANT	2,960	170	3,130	5.4	5.2	3.9
28 GREER	2,570	180	2,750	6.5	4.5	5.0
29 HARMON	1,480	110	1,590	6.9	5.3	6.4
30 HARPER	2,190	120	2,310	5.2	4.2	5.2
31 HASKELL	3,770	770	4,540	17.0	14.8	16.5
32 HUGHES	4,580	970	5,550	17.5	17.3	15.5

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JANUARY 1987

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JAN 87	DEC 86	JAN 86
33 JACKSON	10,990	820	11,810	6.9	6.8	6.5
34 JEFFERSON	3,350	400	3,750	10.7	9.9	8.9
35 JOHNSTON	3,760	320	4,080	7.8	7.3	8.2
36 KAY	24,500	2,125	26,625	8.0	7.3	7.1
37 KINGFISHER	6,360	600	6,960	8.6	8.5	5.9
38 KIOWA	5,220	310	5,530	5.6	5.3	5.9
39 LATIMER	4,230	600	4,830	12.4	11.5	12.8
40 LEFLORE	18,080	1,740	19,820	8.8	8.3	9.0
41 LINCOLN	11,470	1,440	12,910	11.2	10.7	9.7
42 LOGAN	13,330	840	14,170	5.9	5.4	5.4
43 LOVE	3,650	320	3,970	8.1	6.1	7.7
44 McCLAIN	10,550	800	11,350	7.0	8.2	6.6
45 McCURTAIN	13,540	1,860	15,400	12.1	11.3	10.0
46 McINTOSH	5,500	460	5,960	7.7	6.9	9.3
47 MAJOR	3,440	370	3,810	9.7	7.8	6.9
48 MARSHALL	3,900	440	4,340	10.1	8.1	10.7
49 MAYES	12,870	1,870	14,740	12.7	11.5	12.0
50 MURRAY	5,480	710	6,190	11.5	11.2	8.5
51 MUSKOGEE	29,800	3,050	32,850	9.3	8.5	10.5
52 NOBLE	4,990	380	5,370	7.1	6.9	5.4
53 NOWATA	3,850	550	4,400	12.5	11.7	10.9
54 OKFUSKEE	5,570	580	6,150	9.4	9.3	7.9
55 OKLAHOMA	306,125	21,000	327,125	6.4	6.4	5.9
56 OKMULGEE	15,775	1,850	17,625	10.5	9.6	9.1
57 OSAGE	16,475	1,575	18,050	8.7	7.1	7.0
58 OTTAWA	10,475	3,000	13,475	22.3	20.6	11.9
59 PAWNEE	7,520	1,000	8,520	11.7	10.3	8.3
60 PAYNE	32,000	1,900	33,900	5.6	5.1	4.1
61 PITTSBURG	16,675	2,100	18,775	11.2	10.4	13.0
62 PONTOTOC	16,180	1,540	17,720	8.7	8.1	6.2
63 POTTAWATOMIE	25,125	2,475	27,600	9.0	7.7	7.8
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,430	430	4,860	8.8	8.3	9.7
65 ROGER MILLS	1,730	230	1,960	11.7	12.1	11.0
66 ROGERS	22,720	2,680	25,400	10.6	9.8	8.9
67 SEMINOLE	10,100	1,690	11,790	14.3	12.9	9.8

LABOR FORCE DATA

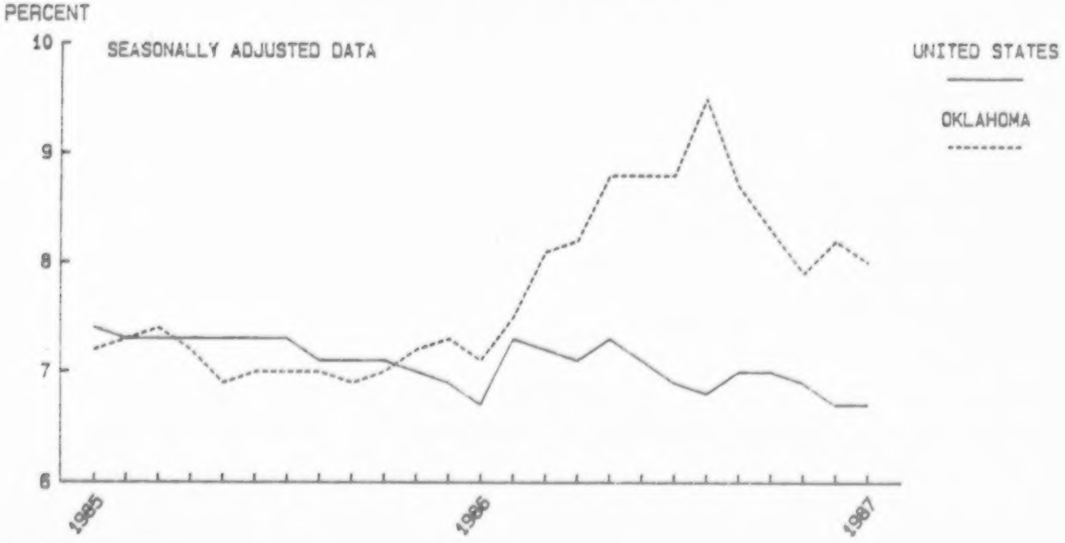
MONTH: JANUARY 1987

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				JAN 87	DEC 86	JAN 86
68 SEQUOYAH	15,070	1,520	16,590	9.2	9.1	11.2
69 STEPHENS	17,180	2,860	20,040	14.3	13.4	7.6
70 TEXAS	8,690	540	9,230	5.9	5.2	4.1
71 TILLMAN	4,330	410	4,740	8.6	8.5	7.4
72 TULSA	239,350	21,475	260,825	8.2	8.0	7.5
73 WAGONER	19,650	1,850	21,500	8.6	7.8	6.9
74 WASHINGTON	23,390	1,910	25,300	7.5	6.9	6.4
75 WASHITA	5,890	710	6,600	10.8	7.9	7.0
76 WOODS	5,380	210	5,590	3.8	2.8	4.0
77 WOODWARD	8,980	1,260	10,240	12.3	10.9	9.1
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	466,100	32,500	498,600	6.5	6.3	5.9
TULSA MSA	325,200	31,300	356,500	8.8	8.3	7.7

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	34,500	2,700	37,200	7.3
B. SOUTHWEST	48,000	4,500	52,500	8.6
C. NORTH CENTRAL	78,400	6,900	85,300	8.1
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	111,700	10,400	122,100	8.5
E. CENTRAL	363,100	24,500	387,600	6.3
F. TULSA	282,800	26,700	309,500	8.6
G. EAST CENTRAL	96,400	10,000	106,400	9.4
H. SOUTHERN	87,500	9,400	96,900	9.7
I. NORTHEAST	89,600	11,900	101,500	11.7
J. EASTERN	106,400	11,200	117,500	9.5
K. SOUTHEAST	65,600	8,600	74,200	11.6
L. CLEVELAND	67,300	4,700	72,000	6.5

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



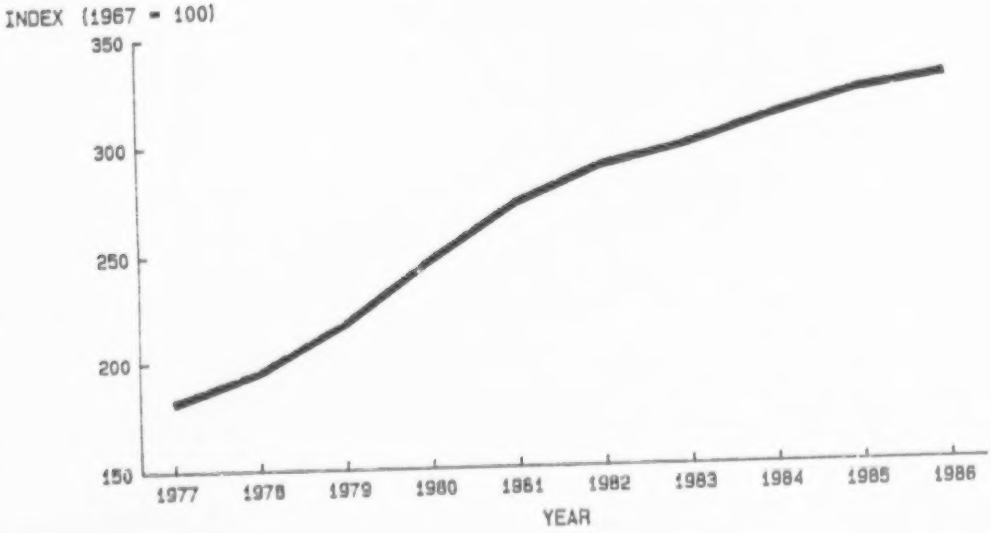
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
O.E.S.C.

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1984-1986

MONTH	1985				1986				1987				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.1	7.3	8.4	6.7	8.0	JAN
FEB	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.5					FEB
MAR	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.1	7.2	8.1					MAR
APR	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.0	8.1	7.1	8.2					APR
MAY	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	8.6	7.3	8.8					MAY
JUN	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.3	9.0	7.1	8.8					JUN
JUL	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0	8.8	6.9	8.8					JUL
AUG	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0	6.7	9.3	6.8	9.5					AUG
SEP	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.8	8.3	7.0	8.7					SEP
OCT	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.6	8.0	7.0	8.3					OCT
NOV	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.6	7.8	6.9	7.9					NOV
DEC	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3	6.3	7.9	6.7	8.2					DEC
AVE	7.2	7.1	--	--	7.0	8.2	--	--			--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1986 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
UNITED STATES
1977-1986



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL			MONTH		PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1986	1987	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1975	161.2	JAN	328.4	333.1	1.4	0.6
1976	170.5	FEB	327.5			
1977	181.5	MAR	326.0			
1978	195.4	APR	325.3			
1979	217.4	MAY	326.3			
1980	246.8	JUN	327.9			
1981	272.4	JUL	328.0			
1982	289.1	AUG	328.6			
1983	298.4	SEP	330.2			
1984	311.1	OCT	330.5			
1985	322.2	NOV	330.8			
1986	328.4	DEC	331.1			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research Department (405) 557-7104.

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
310 WILL ROGERS BUILDING
2401 NORTH LINCOLN BLVD
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105-4495

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Oklahoma

Labor Market Information

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission February 1987 Data

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES -- FEBRUARY
(Seasonal Unadjusted

United States	7.2%
Oklahoma	8.5%
Oklahoma City MSA	6.6%
Tulsa MSA	9.2%
Lawton MSA	5.4%
Enid MSA	8.7%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING
(Seasonal Unadjusted)

United States	40.8
Oklahoma	41.5
Oklahoma City MSA	40.5
Tulsa MSA	40.5

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
All Urban Consumers -- 334.4

THE "OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION" IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF THE OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RUSTY GATES, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

LABOR FORCE RELATIVELY STABLE

The February estimate of Oklahoma's labor force, based on the latest household survey and adjusted to the most recent Current Population Survey, reveals very little change from January's level.

A minor drop in employment, along with a small decline in the number of unemployed, left the unemployment rate at 8.5 percent, unchanged over the month. While on the surface this doesn't seem to project a robust economy, it sure beats last year. Between January - February of 1986, unemployment rose 7,200 and the employed fell by 10,500.

Fueled by declines in agriculture and the payroll series, the year-to-year statistics continue to spotlight the problems caused by low energy and agriculture prices on the statewide economy.

PAYROLL SERIES SLIGHTLY LOWER

As expected, nonagricultural wage and salary employment slipped seasonally between January and February. The small 1,900 drop brought the total down to 1,122,500-a level last reached in April, 1980.

The monthly spurt in employment by government, services, and construction was not quite strong enough to offset job declines in the other five industry divisions, especially the 4,700 reduction by wholesale-retail trade.

Compared to a year ago, the current estimated total of wage and salary workers is 19,900 lower. Over 75 percent of the yearly drop came in two industry's - manufacturing and mining. A majority of the manufacturing drop occurred among companies which produce durable machinery for use in construction and oil field production. On the other hand, nondurable gained 600 jobs over the year.

Also continuing on a downward path over the year was trade, transportation-public utilities, finance-insurance-real estate, and government.

Led by employment gains in health and personal service, services was able to record a 1,200 yearly increase. Construction was also a surprising winner, up 600 for the same estimation period.

MANUFACTURING WAGES STABLE

The average weekly earnings of the 111,500 manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma was virtually unchanged in February from the revised January estimate, but now are almost $4.00 higher than a year ago. A slight increase in the workweek balanced out the 8 cent drop in hourly wages. Durable goods workers lost less than $2.00 per week while those producing nondurables gained $7.00. The widest swings among durables occurred in electrical and electronics where earnings jumped almost $24.00 and machinery (except electrical) workers with a $15.00 drop. In nondurables, food and kindred products rose $17.00 as paper and allied products fell by $8.00. The small year to year increase for all workers was due to the work period being 1 hour longer, counteracting a 15 cent lower hourly wage rate.

In nonmanufacturing industries, the greatest monthly change was the estimated $24.00 loss by oil and gas extraction workers. The $52.00 rise in construction workers paychecks was the most significant annual change.

JOBLESS RATES IMPROVE

While the statewide unemployment rate was unchanged from January, estimated rates were lower in 44 counties and two metropolitan areas this month. Oklahoma City and Enid were improved while Tulsa and Lawton registered slight increases. The other 33 counties in Oklahoma registered increased jobless rates or were unchanged over the month.

Since last February; the unemployment rate has increased statewide, in all four metropolitan statistical areas, and in 50 of Oklahoma's 77 counties. Rates are lower in 25 counties and the same in 2 others.

INSURED CLAIMS SUMMARY

During the week ending February 21, 1987, 31,400 persons (23.6 percent of the estimated 132,300 unemployed) filed initial and continued claims for jobless benefits. This was a 4.4 percent increase over the comparable week in January but 3.6 percent under the February level of a year ago.

Most of the monthly rise is seasonal, as exemplified by the increases in construction, trade, and service. Over the year, claims from those formerly holding jobs in the goods-producing industries have fallen substantially. At the same time, the evolution of the current business cycle is now producing a proportionately larger number of claims from service-producing sector.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			Percent Change	Absolute Change	
	Feb 1987p	Jan 1987r	Feb 1986r	Jan 87 Feb 87	Jan 87 Feb 87	Feb 86 Feb 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1,559.6	1,560.9	1,562.6	-0.1	-1.3	-3.0
Unemployment	132.3	133.2	121.7	-0.7	-0.9	10.6
Unemployment Rate	8.5	8.5	7.8	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	8.0	8.1	7.3	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,427.3	1,427.7	1,440.9	-0.0	-0.4	-13.6
Agriculture	31.1	30.5	37.5	2.0	0.6	-6.4
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	139.6	136.9	136.4	1.9	2.7	3.2
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, TOTAL [*]	1122.5	1124.4	1142.4	-0.2	-1.9	-19.9
Manufacturing	158.6	158.9	166.6	-0.2	-0.3	-8.0
Durable Goods	97.1	97.8	105.7	-0.7	-0.7	-8.6
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.5	2.6	-4.0	-0.1	-0.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.5	10.4	10.7	1.0	0.1	-0.2
Primary Metal Industries	4.2	4.1	4.0	2.4	0.1	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	14.6	14.5	16.2	0.7	0.1	-1.6
Fab. Structural Metal Products	7.3	7.2	8.4	1.4	0.1	-1.1
Machinery Exc. Electrical	30.7	30.8	35.3	-0.3	-0.1	-4.6
Construction & Related Mach	9.3	9.3	12.2	0.0	0.0	-2.9
Oil Field Machinery	5.4	5.4	7.9	0.0	0.0	-2.5
General Industrial Machinery	5.5	5.4	6.3	1.9	0.1	-0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	8.9	9.2	9.8	-3.3	-0.3	-0.9
Transportation Equipment	19.6	20.0	20.4	-2.0	-0.4	-0.8
Motor Vehicle and Equipment	10.5	10.5	11.2	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Aircraft and Parts	8.6	9.0	8.6	-4.4	-0.4	0.0
Instruments & Related Products	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	61.5	61.1	60.9	0.7	0.4	0.6
Food and Kindred Products	13.9	13.7	14.0	1.5	0.2	-0.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.5	9.3	9.0	2.2	0.2	0.5
Paper and Allied Products	4.2	4.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.8
Printing and Publishing	11.1	11.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Newspapers & Periodicals	5.8	5.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.3	7.2	7.3	1.4	0.1	0.0
Petroleum Refining	6.6	6.5	6.6	1.5	0.1	0.0
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.2	11.3	11.1	-0.9	-0.1	0.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.4	6.5	6.5	-1.5	-0.1	-0.1
Mining	52.2	53.4	59.5	-2.2	-1.2	-7.3
Oil and Gas Extraction	49.9	51.1	56.8	-2.3	-1.2	-6.9
Construction	38.4	38.1	37.8	0.8	0.3	0.6
Heavy Construction Contractor	8.7	8.6	8.3	1.2	0.1	0.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.5	63.2	64.3	-1.1	-0.7	-1.8
Transportation	33.9	34.5	33.4	-1.7	-0.6	0.5
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	16.3	16.5	16.6	-1.2	-0.2	-0.3
Pipe Lines, exc. Natural Gas	1.6	1.7	1.8	-5.9	-0.1	-0.2
Communications & Elec-Gas-San. Service	28.6	28.7	30.9	-0.3	-0.1	-2.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	271.4	276.1	274.7	-1.7	-4.7	-3.3
Wholesale Trade	60.0	60.3	62.7	-0.5	-0.3	-2.7
Retail Trade	211.4	215.8	212.0	-2.0	-4.4	-0.6
General Merchandise Store	29.0	30.0	28.7	-3.3	-1.0	0.3
Department Stores	11.7	12.1	11.7	-3.3	-0.4	0.0
Food Stores	37.5	38.0	38.2	-1.3	-0.5	-0.7
Automobile Dealers & Service Stations	23.5	23.9	24.6	-1.7	-0.4	-1.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.9	15.5	14.1	-3.9	-0.6	0.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	61.9	62.4	62.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.8
Banking	20.3	20.5	21.5	-1.0	-0.2	-1.2
Credit Agencies other than Banks	9.8	9.8	10.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Insurance Carriers	9.0	9.1	9.0	-1.1	-0.1	0.0
Services	222.7	221.5	221.5	0.5	1.2	1.2
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.6	11.5	11.8	0.9	0.1	-0.2
Personal Services	13.1	13.3	12.5	-1.5	-0.2	0.6
Motion Pictures	1.3	1.4	1.3	-7.1	-0.1	0.0
Health Services	70.9	71.2	69.9	-0.4	-0.3	1.0
Hospitals	29.1	29.0	28.4	0.3	0.1	0.7
Educational Services	13.2	12.6	13.2	4.8	0.6	0.0
Government, Total	254.8	250.8	255.3	1.6	4.0	-0.5
Federal Government	53.2	53.1	52.5	0.2	0.1	0.7
State and Local Government	201.6	197.7	202.8	2.0	3.9	-1.2
State Government	69.9	66.5	71.4	5.1	3.4	-1.5
Local Government	131.7	131.2	131.4	0.4	0.5	0.3

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[*] These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1986 benchmark level . Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. p = preliminary r = revised

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Production Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
INDUSTRY	Feb 1987p	Feb 1987p	Jan 1987r	Feb 1986r	Feb 1987p	Jan 1987r	Feb 1986r	Feb 1987p	Jan 1987r	Feb 1986r
MANUFACTURING	111,500	405.46	403.85	401.76	41.5	41.0	40.5	9.77	9.85	9.92
DURABLE GOODS	70,700	425.63	427.20	421.68	42.1	41.8	40.9	10.11	10.22	10.31
STONE,CLAY & GLASS	8,800	452.36	440.13	390.97	43.0	41.6	37.2	10.52	10.58	10.51
PRIMARY METAL IND.	2,900	445.06	445.59	432.32	45.6	45.1	44.8	9.76	9.88	9.65
FABRICATED METAL IND.	10,400	345.35	359.29	341.61	38.5	39.7	38.6	8.97	9.05	8.85
FABRICATED STRUC. METALS	4,700	354.24	355.52	362.18	40.3	40.4	39.8	8.79	8.80	9.10
MACHINERY EXC. ELECTRICAL	20,700	406.18	421.31	431.43	46.0	45.4	43.8	8.83	9.28	9.85
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	3,100	430.88	409.64	406.98	39.1	38.5	39.9	11.02	10.64	10.20
ELEC. & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	6,200	439.70	415.67	399.12	40.6	39.4	39.4	10.83	10.55	10.13
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	15,700	514.56	509.08	528.28	39.4	39.1	39.9	13.06	13.02	13.24
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	1,600	459.10	444.97	442.64	44.4	44.1	44.0	10.34	10.09	10.06
NONDURABLE GOODS	40,800	370.58	363.65	364.17	40.5	39.7	39.8	9.15	9.16	9.15
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	8,500	324.79	307.23	325.62	41.8	41.8	40.2	7.77	7.35	8.10
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	6,500	196.31	194.58	180.98	36.9	35.9	37.0	5.32	5.42	4.89
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	3,400	428.11	436.96	406.30	43.2	42.3	42.5	9.91	10.33	9.56
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	5,700	388.69	386.16	384.24	40.7	40.1	39.9	9.55	9.63	9.63
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	2,100	380.98	378.60	357.56	38.6	37.3	36.9	9.87	10.15	9.69
PETROLEUM REFINING	4,200	488.83	476.24	513.02	40.2	39.1	40.3	12.16	12.18	12.73
NONMANUFACTURING										
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	21,300	487.69	511.37	468.17	43.7	44.7	42.6	11.16	11.44	10.99
CONSTRUCTION	30,200	405.17	401.24	353.60	36.7	34.8	30.3	11.04	11.53	11.67
PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,300	514.19	532.50	491.93	41.4	42.6	39.8	12.42	12.50	12.36
WHOLESALE TRADE	4,680	359.10	361.90	367.26	38.0	38.5	38.7	9.45	9.40	9.49
RETAIL TRADE[*]	123,800	188.13	183.46	183.62	30.1	29.4	30.2	6.25	6.24	6.08

[*] Excludes eating and drinking establishments. p=preliminary r=revised

NOTE: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 110,800, production workers in manufacturing. The data are revised to 1986 benchmark level. Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED*

ITEM	NUMBER			Percent Change	Absolute Change	
	Feb 1987p	Jan 1987r	Feb 1986r	Jan 87 Feb 87	Jan 87 Feb 87	Feb 86 Feb 87
TOTAL BY INDUSTRY**	31,409	30,095	32,573	4.4	1,314	-1164
MINING	3,370	3,425	4,168	-1.6	-55	-798
CONSTRUCTION	6,237	5,700	7,235	9.4	537	-998
MANUFACTURING	6,172	6,187	6,799	-0.2	-15	-627
TRANSPORTATION & PUB UTIL	1,203	1,169	1,395	2.9	34	-192
TRADE	5,454	5,083	4,932	7.3	371	522
FINANCE, INS & REAL EST	1,143	982	839	16.4	161	304
SERVICES	5,881	5,523	5,652	6.5	358	229
GOVERNMENT & ALL OTHER	1,949	2,026	1,553	-3.8	-77	396
TOTAL BY OCCUPATION**	31,409	30,095	32,573	4.4	1,314	-1164
PROFESSIONAL & MANAGERIAL	4,189	3,982	3,849	5.2	207	340
CLERICAL & SALES	6,192	6,050	5,659	2.3	142	533
SERVICES	2,432	2,336	2,216	4.1	96	216
PROCESSING & AGRICULTURAL	992	948	1,017	4.6	44	-25
MACHINE TRADES	2,293	2,150	2,183	6.9	148	115
BENCHWORK	1,989	2,243	1,925	-11.3	-254	64
STRUCTURAL WORK	7,170	6,826	8,086	5.0	344	-916
OTHER	6,147	5,560	7,638	10.6	587	-1491
DURATION OF CURRENT UNEMP						
TOTAL	31,409	30,095	32,573	4.4	1,314	-1164
UNDER 5 WEEKS	11,486	11,082	12,301	3.6	404	-815
5 - 14 WEEKS	12,028	11,472	12,064	4.8	556	-36
15 WEEKS & OVER	7,895	7,541	8,208	4.7	354	-313
SEX, TOTAL	31,409	30,095	32,573	4.4	1,314	-1164
MALE	21,141	19,857	23,295	6.5	1,284	-2154
FEMALE	10,268	10,238	9,278	0.3	30	990
RACE, TOTAL	31,409	30,095	32,573	4.4	1,314	-1164
WHITE	26,689	25,635	27,487	4.1	1,054	-798
NONWHITE	4,720	4,460	5,086	5.8	260	-366
AGE, TOTAL	31,409	30,095	32,573	4.4	1,314	-1164
UNDER 25	3,909	3,594	4,483	8.8	315	-574
25 - 44	19,344	18,799	20,339	2.9	545	-995
OVER 45	8,156	7,702	7,751	5.9	454	405

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* The Insured Unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by Oklahoma Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

** Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

DATA FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 21, 1987

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: FEBRUARY 1987

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				FEB 87	JAN 87	FEB 86
U.S.	109,464,000	8,503,000	117,967,000	7.2	7.3	7.8
OKLAHOMA	1,427,300	132,300	1,559,600	8.5	8.5	7.8
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	6,540	720	7,260	9.9	11.4	9.2
2 ALFALFA	3,090	170	3,260	5.2	5.2	6.1
3 ATOKA	7,330	730	8,060	9.1	9.9	9.1
4 BEAVER	2,940	100	3,040	3.3	3.7	4.7
5 BECKHAM	7,580	1,120	8,700	12.9	12.3	12.3
6 BLAINE	5,740	460	6,200	7.4	7.7	8.7
7 BRYAN	13,500	1,200	14,700	8.2	8.1	7.6
8 CADDO	10,400	1,340	11,740	11.4	10.1	11.9
9 CANADIAN	32,850	2,325	35,175	6.6	6.6	6.2
10 CARTER	19,850	2,200	22,050	10.0	10.5	7.5
11 CHEROKEE	14,340	1,760	16,100	10.9	10.6	10.5
12 CHOCTAW	4,930	1,130	6,060	18.6	18.4	14.6
13 CIMARRON	1,590	70	1,660	4.2	5.9	5.2
14 CLEVELAND	78,525	5,350	83,875	6.4	6.3	5.4
15 COAL	2,360	420	2,780	15.1	14.7	12.6
16 COMANCHE	44,700	2,575	47,275	5.4	5.2	5.1
17 COTTON	2,830	140	2,970	4.7	4.1	5.0
18 CRAIG	6,010	720	6,730	10.7	10.2	9.7
19 CREEK	26,675	3,625	30,300	12.0	12.2	9.8
20 CUSTER	13,510	950	14,460	6.6	7.3	5.9
21 DELAWARE	10,350	1,280	11,630	11.0	10.9	10.6
22 DEWEY	2,420	230	2,650	8.7	9.0	7.9
23 ELLIS	2,900	160	3,060	5.2	4.8	5.9
24 GARFIELD	26,900	2,575	29,475	8.7	8.8	7.6
25 GARVIN	11,280	1,330	12,610	10.5	10.6	8.0
26 GRADY	16,340	1,930	18,270	10.6	10.9	10.7
27 GRANT	2,930	160	3,090	5.2	5.2	5.3
28 GREER	2,590	170	2,760	6.2	6.7	5.9
29 HARMON	1,460	110	1,570	7.0	7.0	8.2
30 HARPER	2,230	120	2,350	5.1	5.2	5.2
31 HASKELL	3,860	710	4,570	15.5	16.9	16.7
32 HUGHES	4,460	1,000	5,460	18.3	17.8	17.2

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: FEBRUARY 1987

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				FEB 87	JAN 87	FEB 86
33 JACKSON	10,780	770	11,550	6.7	7.0	7.6
34 JEFFERSON	3,330	400	3,730	10.7	10.6	10.1
35 JOHNSTON	3,780	290	4,070	7.1	7.8	7.1
36 KAY	24,350	2,075	26,425	7.9	8.0	7.6
37 KINGFISHER	6,310	570	6,880	8.3	8.8	7.7
38 KIOWA	5,170	310	5,480	5.7	5.6	7.2
39 LATIMER	4,190	570	4,760	12.0	12.4	12.3
40 LEFLORE	17,920	1,680	19,600	8.6	8.9	9.1
41 LINCOLN	11,340	1,450	12,790	11.3	11.4	10.6
42 LOGAN	13,380	890	14,270	6.2	6.0	5.8
43 LOVE	3,630	290	3,920	7.4	8.1	6.5
44 McCLAIN	10,590	810	11,400	7.1	7.2	6.7
45 McCURTAIN	13,630	1,780	15,410	11.6	12.1	10.8
46 McINTOSH	5,550	440	5,990	7.3	7.8	9.2
47 MAJOR	3,390	370	3,760	9.8	9.8	8.9
48 MARSHALL	3,940	380	4,320	8.8	10.1	8.1
49 MAYES	12,840	1,940	14,780	13.1	12.7	12.4
50 MURRAY	5,490	700	6,190	11.3	11.8	9.4
51 MUSKOGEE	29,975	3,000	32,975	9.1	9.3	10.1
52 NOBLE	4,950	400	5,350	7.5	7.4	6.2
53 NOWATA	3,820	540	4,360	12.4	12.7	11.8
54 OKFUSKEE	5,580	610	6,190	9.9	9.6	8.4
55 OKLAHOMA	307,275	21,325	328,600	6.5	6.6	6.1
56 OKMULGEE	15,575	1,900	17,475	10.9	10.6	10.3
57 OSAGE	16,300	1,300	17,600	7.4	8.7	7.7
58 OTTAWA	10,475	2,800	13,275	21.1	22.2	16.6
59 PAWNEE	7,480	950	8,430	11.3	11.8	8.5
60 PAYNE	31,975	1,925	33,900	5.7	5.6	4.4
61 PITTSBURG	16,475	2,225	18,700	11.9	11.2	13.1
62 PONTOTOC	16,120	1,400	17,520	8.0	8.7	6.8
63 POTTAWATOMIE	25,225	2,475	27,700	8.9	8.9	7.9
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,370	420	4,790	8.8	9.0	12.5
65 ROGER MILLS	1,730	220	1,950	11.3	11.9	13.2
66 ROGERS	22,510	2,830	25,340	11.2	10.7	9.6
67 SEMINOLE	10,160	1,570	11,730	13.4	14.3	11.1

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: FEBRUARY 1987

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				FEB 87	JAN 87	FEB 86
68 SEQUOYAH	15,130	1,510	16,640	9.1	9.4	10.1
69 STEPHENS	16,900	2,640	19,540	13.5	14.5	8.0
70 TEXAS	8,620	530	9,150	5.8	6.2	6.1
71 TILLMAN	4,200	440	4,640	9.5	8.8	8.4
72 TULSA	237,050	23,000	260,050	8.8	8.5	7.9
73 WAGONER	19,460	1,900	21,360	8.9	8.6	7.8
74 WASHINGTON	23,120	1,880	25,000	7.5	7.6	7.1
75 WASHITA	5,890	550	6,440	8.5	10.8	7.2
76 WOODS	5,400	210	5,610	3.7	3.7	4.9
77 WOODWARD	8,920	1,150	10,070	11.4	12.4	11.0
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	467,900	33,200	501,100	6.6	6.7	6.1
TULSA MSA	322,000	32,700	354,700	9.2	9.0	8.2
SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS						
A. NORTHWEST	35000	2600	37,600	6.9		
B. SOUTHWEST	48700	4200	52,900	7.9		
C. NORTH CENTRAL	77700	6800	84,500	8.0		
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	109300	10300	119,600	8.6		
E. CENTRAL	364500	25000	389,500	6.4		
F. TULSA	280100	27900	308,000	9.1		
G. EAST CENTRAL	96200	10000	106,200	9.4		
H. SOUTHERN	87300	8900	96,200	9.3		
I. NORTHEAST	89100	12000	101,100	11.9		
J. EASTERN	106600	11200	117,800	9.5		
K. SOUTHEAST	65400	8500	73,900	11.5		
L. CLEVELAND	67500	4900	72,400	6.8		

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

The Oklahoma City Area experienced an upward movement in employment between January and February, according to preliminary labor force estimates. The larger labor force combined with a smaller unemployment number to produce a rate of 6.6 percent for February. Unfortunately, year to year comparison does no show the same positive results. Total unemployment rose 6.4 percent and employment fell 2.2 percent since last January.

Estimates of total nonfarm wage and salary employment, based on the employer payroll survey, show an 800 rise from January to February. This is the result of employment gains in service and government being of sufficient magnitude to counteract small losses in the other six major industry divisions. Currently, 36 percent of statewide wage and salary jobs are centered in the Oklahoma City MSA, but the year to year decline (15,500) is 79 percent of the state total. Almost 50 percent of the yearly drop has occurred in one industry-trade. An improving job market at hospital and other health organizations pushed Service employment up 300 since last year

The estimated 35,700 manufacturing production workers gained $10.00 per weekly paycheck in February as the work period expanded 2 hours. Compared to February 1986, a 17 cent better hourly wage rate advanced the average paycheck by $13.00. Durable goods workers benefited from increased wage rates over the year while those producing nondurables saw hourly pay slip downward.

Initial and continuing insured jobless claims increased for the estimation week ending February 21. More claims from persons formerly holding jobs in construction, manufacturing, and service fueled the monthly rise. On the other hand, average claims fell 6.4 percent since last February led by a 26 percent improvement in the construction industry.

Job prospects have slowed somewhat and will probably remain subdued for the next 4-6 weeks. Wage and salary jobs gains may be smaller than normal trends during the February-March estimation period. Unemployment rates may increase slowly in the coming months before moving seasonally downward later this spring.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	*Feb 1987p*	*Jan 1987r*	*Feb 1986r*	*Jan 87 Feb 87*	*Feb 86 Feb 87*
Total Labor Force	**501,100**	**499,100**	**509,500**	**2,100**	**-8,400**
Unemployment (Unadjusted)	**33,200**	**33,300**	**31,200**	**-100**	**2,000**
Unemployment Rate	**6.6**	**6.7**	**6.1**	**xxx**	**xxx**
Employment	**467,900**	**465,700**	**478,300**	**2,200**	**-10,400**

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Industry	WEEKLY EARNINGS *Feb 1987p*	*Jan 1987r*	*Feb 1986r*	WEEKLY HOURS *Feb 1987p*	*Jan 1987r*	*Feb 1986r*	HOURLY EARNINGS *Feb 1987p*	*Jan 1987r*	*Feb 1986r*
All Manufacturing	**444.69**	**434.90**	**431.32**	**40.5**	**39.5**	**39.9**	**10.98**	**11.01**	**10.81**
Durable Goods	**469.09**	**453.95**	**450.14**	**40.3**	**39.1**	**39.8**	**11.64**	**11.61**	**11.31**
Prim & Fab. Metal	**393.20**	**393.30**	**351.78**	**42.6**	**42.2**	**39.0**	**9.23**	**9.32**	**9.02**
Machinery	**475.20**	**445.61**	**434.98**	**40.0**	**37.7**	**39.4**	**11.88**	**11.82**	**11.04**
Nondurable Goods	**382.75**	**387.32**	**382.70**	**41.2**	**40.9**	**40.2**	**9.29**	**9.47**	**9.52**
Food and Kindred Prod.	**324.51**	**347.76**	**337.68**	**43.5**	**45.4**	**42.0**	**7.46**	**7.66**	**8.04**
Printing & Pub	**394.72**	**382.05**	**382.28**	**38.1**	**36.7**	**36.9**	**10.36**	**10.41**	**10.36**

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*

Industry	Number In Thousands *Feb 1987p*	 *Jan 1987r*	 *Feb 1986r*	Absolute Change From *Jan-87 Feb-87*	 *Feb-86 Feb-87*
Wage & Salary **	401.8	401.0	417.3	0.8	-15.5
Manufacturing	48.7	48.9	50.7	-0.2	-2.0
Durable Goods	33.5	33.7	35.0	-0.2	-1.5
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.9	4.8	5.1	0.1	-0.2
Fab Struc Metals Products	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	-0.1
Machinery	13.8	14.2	15.1	-0.4	-1.3
Mach. Except Electric	10.9	11.1	11.9	-0.2	-1.0
Elec. & Elec Equipment	2.9	3.1	3.2	-0.2	-0.3
Transportation Equipment	9.8	9.8	9.7	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	15.2	15.2	15.7	0.0	-0.5
Food and Kindred	5.2	5.3	5.5	-0.1	-0.3
Printing and Publishing	4.3	4.2	4.5	0.1	-0.2
Nonmanufacturing	353.1	352.1	366.6	1.0	-13.5
Mining	11.8	12.2	15.1	-0.4	-3.3
Construction	12.9	13.0	13.4	-0.1	-0.5
Transp. & Public Utilities	19.9	20.1	20.9	-0.2	-1.0
Transportation	9.2	9.2	9.7	0.0	-0.5
Comm. & Public Utilities	10.7	10.9	11.2	-0.2	-0.5
Trade	97.2	97.8	104.9	-0.6	-7.7
Wholesale Trade	22.7	22.9	24.1	-0.2	-1.4
Retail Trade	74.5	74.9	80.8	-0.4	-6.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	25.7	26.1	26.7	-0.4	-1.0
Banking	6.7	6.8	7.4	-0.1	-0.7
Credit Agencies	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	-0.2
Insurance Carriers	5.0	5.1	5.1	-0.1	-0.1
Services	85.8	84.8	85.5	1.0	0.3
Health Services	24.7	24.7	24.2	0.0	0.5
Hospitals	11.4	11.3	11.1	0.1	0.3
Educational Services	4.8	4.6	4.7	0.2	0.1
Government	99.8	98.1	100.1	1.7	-0.3
Federal	30.4	30.4	30.6	0.0	-0.2
State	33.2	31.9	33.9	1.3	-0.7
Local	36.2	35.8	35.6	0.4	0.6

INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

Total	7,937	7,323	8,477	614	-540
Mining	539	605	649	-66	-110
Construction	1,183	981	1,625	202	-442
Manufacturing	1,278	1,107	1,470	171	-192
Transportation Public Utilities	331	343	471	-12	-140
Trade	1,857	1,774	1,590	83	267
Fin. Ins. Real-Estate	433	356	298	77	135
Services	1,933	1,755	2,065	178	-132
Government & all Other	383	402	309	-19	74

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(TULSA, CREEK, OSAGE, ROGERS AND WAGONER COUNTIES)

The employment rate for the Tulsa Area rose to 9.2 percent in February from January's level of 9.0 percent, according to preliminary labor force estimates. The 900 rise in the unemployment level and 600 decline in the number of employed is a normal seasonal pattern. A year ago, the unemployment rate stood at 8.2 percent.

The number of nonfarm wage and salary workers in the Tulsa Metro Area was estimated to be 297,700, a 1,000 loss from the revised January estimate. The major factor contributing to the monthly decline was the 1,100 seasonal contraction in retail trade. Service employment gained 600, led by increased jobs in the educational services division. Over the year, gains in services, trade, and construction went a long way toward offsetting reductions in manufacturing and mining. Consequently, total wage and salary jobs are only 1,300 below last February' s level.

The estimated 30,900 manufacturing production workers had only a marginal increase in average weekly earnings, as the workweek and hourly wage rates showed little to no change since January. The year to year performance was slightly better as 13 cent rise in wage rates and extended work period combined to produce an extra $22.00 per week.

The number of insured unemployment claims for the week ending February 21, showed a 9 percent increase from the corresponding week in January. This is a seasonal pattern prevalent for the past several years, but on a year to year comparison, only a small rise is apparent.

Unemployment rates in March and April should remain near the present level, still above the state and national level. Inclement weather is currently stalling many activities and reducing anticipated employment opportunities. Small to moderate seasonal increases may occur in selected industries.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	*Feb 1987p*	*Jan 1987r*	*Feb 1986r*	*Jan 87 Feb 87*	*Feb 86 Feb 87*
Total Labor Force	354,700	354,400	347,700	300	7,000
Unemployment (Unadjusted)	32,700	31,800	28,400	900	4,300
Unemployment Rate	9.2	9.0	8.2	xxx	xxx
Employment	322,000	322,600	319,300	-600	2,700

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Industry	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Feb 1987p	*Jan 1987r*	*Feb 1986r*	*Feb 1987p*	*Jan 1987r*	*Feb 1986r*	*Feb 1987p*	*Jan 1987r*	*Feb 1986r*
All Manufacturing	428.49	425.32	406.51	40.5	40.2	38.9	10.58	10.58	10.45
Durable Goods	449.08	444.85	419.51	40.9	40.7	38.7	10.98	10.93	10.84
Prim & Fab. Metal	404.20	418.07	371.33	43.0	44.1	40.1	9.40	9.48	9.26
Machinery	385.28	372.33	398.43	38.8	37.8	39.1	9.93	9.85	10.19
Nondurable Goods	344.08	343.66	343.01	39.1	38.1	39.7	8.80	9.02	8.64
Printing & Pub	448.59	459.00	385.76	42.4	42.5	40.1	10.58	10.80	9.62

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*

Industry	Number In Thousands *Feb 1987p*	 *Jan 1987r*	 *Feb 1986r*	Absolute Change From *Jan-87 Feb-87*	 *Feb-86 Feb-87*
Wage & Salary****	297.7	298.7	299.0	-1.0	-1.3
Manufacturing	49.9	50.1	52.4	-0.2	-2.5
Durable Goods	38.8	39.0	41.1	-0.2	-2.3
Stone Clay & Glass Product	3.7	3.6	3.6	0.1	0.1
Primary & Fab. Metals	10.4	10.4	10.9	0.0	-0.5
Primary Metal Ind	1.6	1.5	1.8	0.1	-0.2
Fab. Metal Products	8.8	8.9	9.1	-0.1	-0.3
Fab. Struct Metal Product	5.0	5.1	5.3	-0.1	-0.3
Machinery	13.6	13.5	15.0	0.1	-1.4
Mach. Exc. Electric	10.3	10.2	11.6	0.1	-1.3
Const. & Related Machinery	4.3	4.3	4.8	0.0	-0.5
Elect. & Elect Equipment	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	-0.1
Transportation Equipment	7.9	8.3	8.3	-0.4	-0.4
Nondurable Goods	11.1	11.1	11.3	0.0	-0.2
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.0	-0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.1
Mining	17.0	17.1	18.2	-0.1	-1.2
Construction	12.2	12.1	11.6	0.1	0.6
Transp. & Pub Utilities	22.6	22.7	22.2	-0.1	0.4
Transportation	15.1	15.1	13.8	0.0	1.3
Communication and Electric, Gas	7.5	7.6	8.4	-0.1	-0.9
Trade	72.2	73.3	71.5	-1.1	0.7
Wholesale Trade	18.5	18.5	19.3	0.0	-0.8
Retail Trade	53.7	54.8	52.2	-1.1	1.5
Fin., Ins., Real Est	17.3	17.4	17.5	-0.1	-0.2
Banking	4.4	4.6	4.8	-0.2	-0.4
Services	69.8	69.2	68.4	0.6	1.4
Health Services	21.1	21.0	20.2	0.1	0.9
Hospitals	11.5	11.4	10.9	0.1	0.6
Educational Services	5.7	5.4	5.5	0.3	0.2
Government	36.7	36.8	37.2	-0.1	-0.5
Federal	5.0	4.9	4.9	0.1	0.1
State	5.5	5.6	6.1	-0.1	-0.6
Local	26.2	26.3	26.2	-0.1	0.0

INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

Total	8,367	7,546	8,186	821	181
Mining	572	493	593	79	-21
Construction	1,601	1,418	1,780	183	-179
Manufacturing	2,325	2,126	2,297	199	28
Transportation Public Utilities	359	326	359	33	0
Trade	1,315	1,148	1,205	167	110
Fin. Ins. Real-Estate	335	257	264	78	71
Services	1,575	1,501	1,465	74	110
Government & all Other	284	277	223	7	61

LAWTON MSA - COMANCHE COUNTY

Unemployment was estimated to have climbed by 100 in February as the labor force fell by the same number. this caused the rate to move up to 5.5 percent from 5.3 in January. Employment is estimated to be 44,700 this month, only 300 below last year.

Contrary to normal January-February trends, nonfarm wage and salary jobs rose 100 over the month as state and local government increases outweighed a small seasonal decline in retail trade. Services and trade weakness accounts for most of the 800 year to year reduction.

Recent building permits issued may help construction in the next few weeks. Local sources indicate an adequate labor pool for most prospective employers. Some jobs are reported to be available in specialized areas of health services.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

				Absolute Change From	
Item	*Feb 1987p*	*Jan 1987r*	*Feb 1986r*	*Jan 87 Feb 87*	*Feb 86 Feb 87*
Total Labor Force*	47,300	47,400	47,400	-100	-100
Unemployment	2,600	2,500	2,400	100	200
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.3	5.1	xxx	xxx
Employment	44,700	44,900	45,000	-200	-300
Agriculture	600	500	700	100	-200
Domestic Svc. Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	3,400	3,600	3,400	-200	0

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm Wage and Salary**	32,800	32,700	33,600	100	-800
Manufacturing	3,300	3,300	3,400	0	-100
Durable Goods	400	400	500	0	-100
Nondurable Goods	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
Mining	200	200	200	0	0
Construction	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
Transp. & Public Utilities	1,300	1,300	1,400	0	-100
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8,500	8,600	8,800	-100	-300
Wholesale Trade	900	900	900	0	0
Retail Trade	7,600	7,700	7,900	-100	-300
Finance-Ins.-Real Estate	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	-100
Services	5,300	5,300	5,500	0	-200
Government+	11,400	11,200	11,500	200	-100
Federal	5,400	5,400	5,500	0	-100
State	1,300	1,200	1,300	100	0
Local	4,700	4,600	4,700	100	0

ENID MSA - GARFIELD COUNTY

Total unemployment was unchanged from January as the rate went from 8.7 to 8.8 percent as the employment and labor force fell by 300. Employment is estimated to have dropped 2,300 over the last year.

Nonfarm wage and salary jobs were down 200 in February as seasonal factors prevailed. The estimated 1090 reduction in mining, trade, and transportation-public utilities was partially offset by a 100 job rise in services. Mining and trade continue to carry 50 percent of the over the year job declines as low farm product and petroleum prices continue to affect the area.

The recent increase in sales of single family dwellings is a positive sign for the metro area, but the farmland that is still flooded from the heavy rains may delay spring planting in the rural areas of the county.

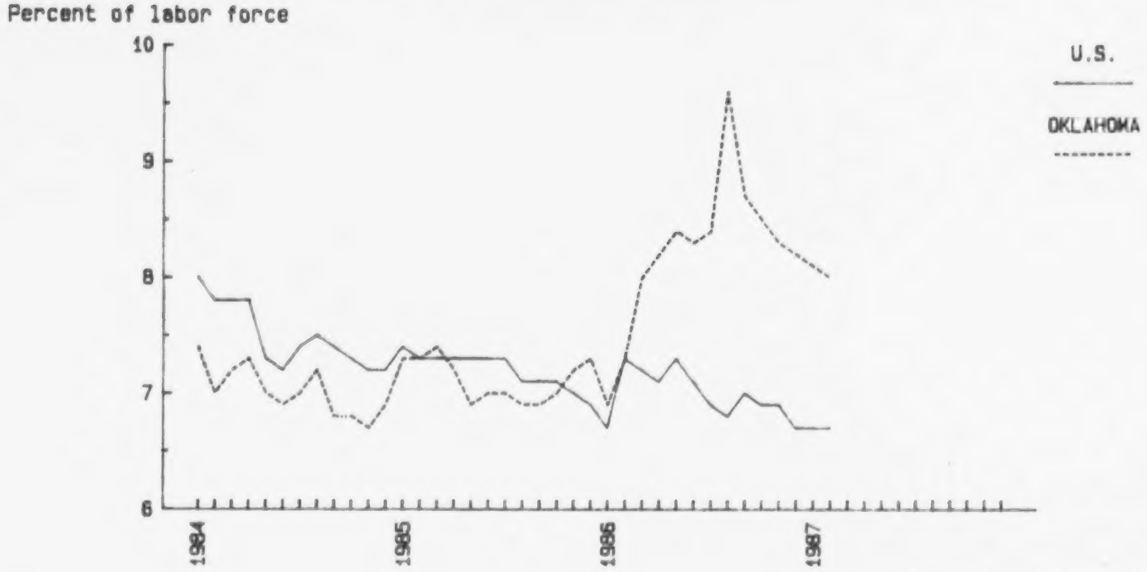
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	*Feb 1987p*	*Jan 1987r*	*Feb 1986r*	Absolute Change From	
				Jan 1986 Feb 1987	*Feb 1986 Feb 1987*
Total Labor Force*	29,500	29,800	31,600	-300	-2,100
Unemployment	2,600	2,600	2,400	0	200
Unemployment Rate	8.8	8.7	7.6	xxx	xxx
Employment	26,900	27,200	29,200	-300	-2,300
Agriculture	700	700	900	0	-200
Domestic Svc., Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	2,200	2,300	2,400	-100	-200

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

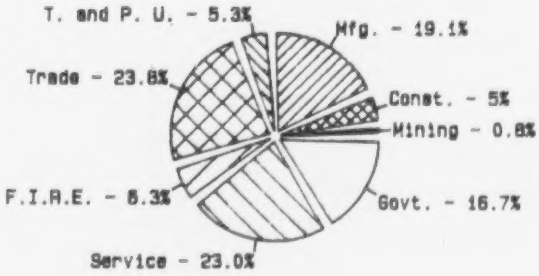
Nonfarm Wage and Salary**	21,300	21,500	23,500	-200	-2,200
Manufacturing	1,500	1,500	1,700	0	-200
Durable Goods	700	700	900	0	-200
Nondurable Goods	800	800	800	0	0
Mining	1,100	1,200	1,700	-100	-600
Construction	800	800	800	0	0
Transp. & Public Utilities	2,000	2,100	2,400	-100	-400
Wholesale and Retail Trade	6,000	6,100	6,500	-100	-500
Wholesale Trade	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0
Retail Trade	4,600	4,700	5,100	-100	-500
Finance-Ins.-Real Estate	1,000	1,000	1,200	0	-200
Services	5,200	5,100	5,300	100	-100
Government+	3,700	3,700	3,900	0	-200
Federal	400	400	400	0	0
State	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	-100
Local	2,300	2,300	2,400	0	-100

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA
1984 - PRESENT



Rates are adjusted for seasonality

INDUSTRIAL MIX
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA
1986 ANNUAL AVG.



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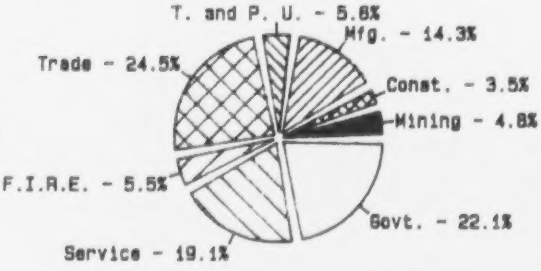
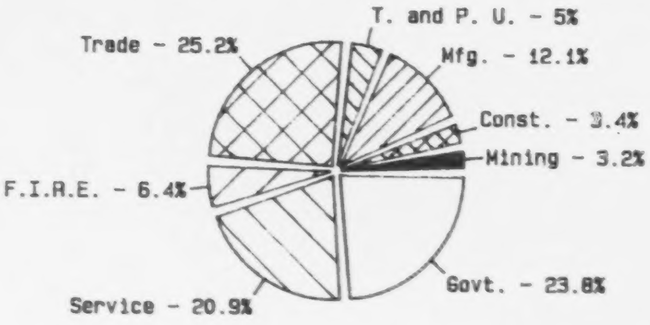
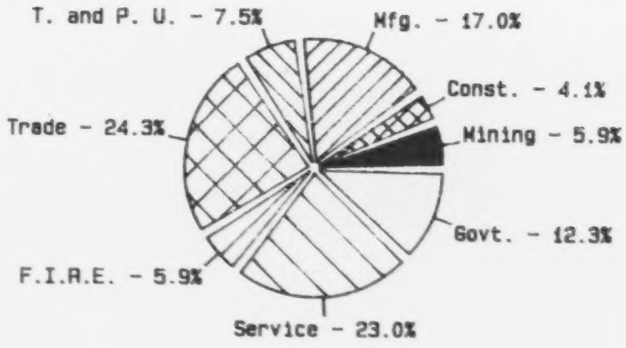


OKLAHOMA

INDUSTRIAL MIX
OKLA. CITY, TULSA, LAWTON and ENID MSA'S
1986 ANNUAL AVG.



OKLA. CITY



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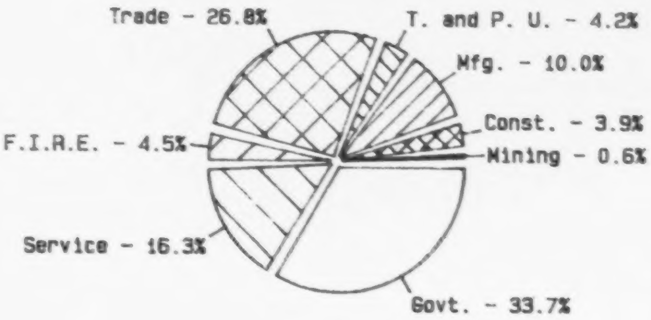
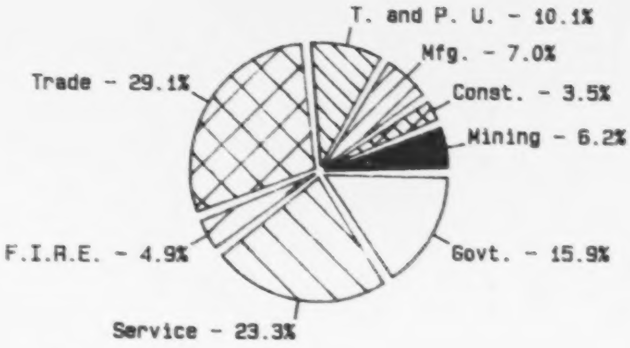


LAWTON



ENID

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Oklahoma
Labor Market Information

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission March 1987 Data

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES -- MARCH
(Unadjusted)

United States	6.9%
Oklahoma	8.5%
Oklahoma City MSA	6.9%
Tulsa MSA	9.2%
Lawton MSA	5.3%
Enid MSA	8.7%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING
(Unadjsuted)

United States	40.9
Oklahoma	41.5
Oklahoma City MSA	40.3
Tulsa MSA	40.3

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
All Urban Consumers -- 335.9

THE "OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION" IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF THE OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION.

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RUSTY GATES, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

JOBLESSNESS DECLINES IN MARCH

Total employment rose to 1,435,400 in March, up 8,700 from February, while 2,700 fewer persons were unemployed. Nevertheless, household employment, based on the Current Population Survey, remained about 29,000 below the March 1986 total. Unemployment was 5,600 greater than the year-earlier period.

These changes in labor force components resulted in a March jobless rate of 8.5 percent, down from February's 8.7 percent, but significantly higher than the March 1986 rate of 8.0 percent.

Agriculture gained 4,400 workers seasonally between February and March, but was 9,900 below a year ago, reflecting the severe long-term problem of surplus farm products. This loss together with weakness in the State's industry payroll employment, as discussed below, combined to adversely affect total employment over the past year.

MONTHLY PAYROLLS RISE, DOWN YEARLY

Nonfarm wage and salary employment, based on place-of-work, increased in Oklahoma from February to March, but continued to lag behind the same month of 1986. The 2,900 job increase between February and March was primarily seasonal, although slightly smaller than normal for this time of year.

Four of the eight major industry divisions recorded greater over-the-month employment. The services industry posted the largest gain, adding 2,200 jobs between February and March. Construction picked up seasonally with 800 additional jobs. Government followed with 700, reflecting small gains in federal, state and local sectors. Finally, on the upside, finance-insurance-real estate increased by 300 jobs.

Compared to March 1986, nonfarm wage and salary employment fell by over 20,000. Over 85 percent of this loss occurred in three industries--manufacturing (-7,400), mining (-5,200), and trade (-4,500). The downturn in Oklahoma's economy also pulled down construction and finance-insurance-real estate.

MANUFACTURING WAGES RISE SLIGHTLY

Average weekly earnings of the 111,200 manufacturing production workers sampled in Oklahoma during March averaged $408.36 per week compared to $404.89 for the comparable week in February. This gain resulted from a rise to $9.84 or seven cents in hourly wage rates and a slight increase in hours worked.

Both durable and nondurable goods components edged higher in the latest month. In the durable goods sector, the largest rise in weekly earnings occurred in fabricated metal products mainly as a result of a much longer workweek. Instrument and related products also had a significant upturn in earnings while minor gains took place in three other durable components. In the nondurable goods sector, petroleum refining workers' weekly paychecks increased the most, followed by those employed in the newspapers and periodicals group.

Four nonmanufacturing industries in the hours and earnings survey had gains in March from February. Most of these gains were small except for construction which benefited from improved weather. Workers in the remaining nonfactory industry, wholesale trade, averaged significantly lower weekly earnings as their hourly wage rate dropped 75 cents.

Year-ago comparisons showed manufacturing slightly below March 1986 earnings due to a 10 cent drop in hourly pay. The durable goods sector in this industry lost ground because of lower hourly wage rates, while nondurable workers gained about two percent as both hourly earnings and hours worked increased over the year. Four of the five nonmanufacturing industries rose from March of 1986, with construction workers' pay up about nine percent. Conversely, wholesale trade workers' wages fell about eight percent from last year.

JOBLESSNESS DOWN MONTHLY

March jobless rates decreased in 57 State counties during March, compared to February. Rates increased in only 16 counties and were unchanged in the remaining four during this same period. Also, the percent unemployed in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area was the same as the month before, but showed a small decline in the Tulsa MSA. As previously mentioned in this issue, the State rate slipped to 8.5 from 8.7 percent between February and March. By contrast, the National jobless rate dropped to 6.9 from 7.2 percent over the month.

Year-ago comparisons presented a much less favorable picture of the job situation in Oklahoma. The State's 8.5 rate was up considerably from the 8.0 percent that was recorded during March 1986. In addition, the two largest metropolitan areas, Oklahoma City and Tulsa, also had greater joblessness than last year as presented in the respective tables in this publication.

Jobless rates had climbed in 40 of the State's counties over the past year, while 33 had lower rates and four were unchanged. Oklahoma still had 28 counties with jobless rates that exceeded 10.0 percent during the latest month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

During the week ending March 21, 1987, 30,743 individuals filed initial and continuing claims for jobless benefits. This represented a small drop from the February insured jobless total, but was 14.2 percent below the year-earlier period.

Based on industry classification, construction had the largest drop in number of insured claims filed from the previous month, followed by those with job attachment in mining. Reductions in both of these industries were primarily attributed to seasonality.

Compared to March 1986, 45 percent fewer benefit claims were filed by persons previously employed in mining, while those classified in manufacturing dropped by 27 percent. The next sharpest drop occurred in construction where there were 12 percent fewer claims. In spite of the improvement in these three goods-producing industries, jobless claims filed from four service-producing industries increased. Specifically, more claims were filed in insurance-real estate, services and government than the comparable period of 1986.

RESIDENT OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			Percent Change	Absolute Change	
	Mar 1987p	Feb 1987r	Mar 1986r	Feb 87 Mar 87	Feb 87 Mar 87	Mar 86 Mar 87
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,568.4	1,562.4	1,591.7	0.4	6.0	-23.3
Unemployment	133.0	135.7	127.4	-2.0	-2.7	5.6
Unemployment Rate	8.5	8.7	8.0	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	8.5	8.2	8.0	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,435.4	1,426.7	1,464.3	0.6	8.7	-28.9
Agriculture	35.5	31.1	45.4	14.1	4.4	-9.9
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	139.9	139.6	138.1	0.2	0.3	1.8
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, TOTAL	1,124.6	1,121.7	1,144.7	0.3	2.9	-20.1
Manufacturing	158.1	158.8	165.5	-0.4	-0.7	-7.4
Durable Goods	96.9	97.4	104.9	-0.5	-0.5	-8.0
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.5	2.6	-4.0	-0.1	-0.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.4	10.5	10.7	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3
Primary Metal Industries	4.2	4.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	14.5	14.6	16.0	-0.7	-0.1	-1.5
Fab. Structural Metal Products	7.4	7.3	8.2	1.4	0.1	-0.8
Machinery Exc. Electrical	30.8	30.8	34.6	0.0	0.0	-3.8
Construction & Related Mach	9.3	9.3	11.8	0.0	0.0	-2.5
Oil Field Machinery	5.4	5.4	7.5	0.0	0.0	-2.1
General Industrial Machinery	5.4	5.5	6.0	-1.8	-0.1	-0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equip.	9.0	9.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	-0.8
Transportation Equipment	19.3	19.6	20.7	-1.5	-0.3	-1.4
Motor Vehicle and Equipment	10.4	10.5	11.5	-1.0	-0.1	-1.1
Aircraft and Parts	8.4	8.6	8.6	-2.3	-0.2	-0.2
Instruments & Related Products	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	61.2	61.4	60.6	-0.3	-0.2	0.6
Food and Kindred Products	13.8	13.9	13.9	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.4	9.4	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.2	3.3	-2.4	-0.1	0.8
Printing and Publishing	11.1	11.1	11.4	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Newspapers & Periodicals	5.8	5.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.2	7.3	7.3	-1.4	-0.1	-0.1
Petroleum Refining	6.5	6.6	6.6	-1.5	-0.1	-0.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products.	11.3	11.2	11.1	0.9	0.1	0.2
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.4	6.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Mining	52.7	52.7	57.9	0.0	0.0	-5.2
Oil and Gas Extraction	50.4	50.4	55.1	0.0	0.0	-4.7
Construction	38.5	37.7	39.4	2.1	0.8	-0.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	8.7	8.6	9.0	1.2	0.1	-0.3
Transportation & Public Utilities.	62.5	62.5	64.5	0.0	0.0	-2.0
Transportation	33.8	33.8	33.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Railroad Transportation	1.8	1.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	16.1	16.3	16.6	-1.2	-0.2	-0.5
Pipe Lines, exc. Natural Gas	1.7	1.6	1.8	6.2	0.1	-0.1
Communication & Elec-Gas-San. Ser	28.7	28.7	30.9	0.0	0.0	-2.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	270.6	271.0	275.1	-0.1	-0.4	-4.5
Wholesale Trade	60.2	60.1	62.5	0.2	0.1	-2.3
Retail Trade	210.4	210.9	212.6	-0.2	-0.5	-2.2
General Merchandise Stores	28.4	28.6	28.7	-0.7	-0.2	-0.3
Department Stores	11.1	11.4	11.9	-2.6	-0.3	-0.8
Food Stores	36.3	37.5	37.6	-3.2	-1.2	-1.3
Auto. Dealers & Service Stations	23.6	23.5	24.6	0.4	0.1	-1.0
Apparel and Accessory Stores	14.9	15.0	14.2	-0.7	-0.1	0.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.	62.0	61.7	62.9	0.5	0.3	-0.9
Banking	20.3	20.3	21.5	0.0	0.0	-1.2
Credit Agencies other than Banks.	9.6	9.7	10.1	-1.0	-0.1	-0.5
Insurance Carriers	9.1	9.0	9.1	1.1	0.1	0.0
Services	224.3	222.1	223.7	1.0	2.2	0.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.7	11.5	12.2	1.7	0.2	-0.5
Personal Services	13.3	13.2	12.6	0.8	0.1	0.7
Motion Pictures	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health Services	71.5	70.9	70.5	0.8	0.6	1.0
Hospitals	29.3	29.1	28.7	0.7	0.2	0.6
Educational Services	13.0	13.2	13.3	-1.5	-0.2	-0.3
Government, Total	255.9	255.2	255.7	0.3	0.7	0.2
Federal Government	53.2	53.1	53.3	0.2	0.1	-0.1
State and Local Government	202.7	202.1	202.4	0.3	0.6	0.3
State Government	70.2	69.9	71.1	0.4	0.3	-0.9
Local Government	132.5	132.2	131.3	0.2	0.3	1.2

p = preliminary
r = revised

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Production Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
INDUSTRY	Mar 1987p	Mar 1987p	Feb 1987r	Mar 1986r	Mar 1987p	Feb 1987r	Mar 1986r	Mar 1987p	Feb 1987r	Mar 1986r
MANUFACTURING	111,200	408.36	404.89	409.53	41.5	41.4	41.2	9.84	9.78	9.94
DURABLE GOODS	70,600	430.44	427.14	434.08	42.2	42.0	41.9	10.20	10.17	10.36
STONE,CLAY & GLASS	8,700	454.33	488.54	424.35	42.7	42.8	41.0	10.64	10.48	10.35
PRIMARY METAL IND.	2,900	430.42	421.95	439.90	44.1	43.1	44.3	9.76	9.79	9.93
FABRICATED METAL IND.	10,500	367.34	347.65	360.77	40.5	38.8	39.3	9.07	8.96	9.18
FABRICATED STRUC. METALS	4,900	376.16	348.33	368.77	42.6	39.9	38.9	8.83	8.73	9.48
MACHINERY EXC. ELECTRICAL	20,900	414.04	413.59	444.32	45.7	45.7	45.2	9.06	9.05	9.83
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	3,000	368.08	379.53	431.15	36.3	37.1	41.9	10.14	10.23	10.29
ELEC. & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	6,200	427.45	443.88	404.99	39.8	41.1	39.9	10.74	10.80	10.15
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	15,400	514.02	515.22	527.47	39.0	39.3	39.6	13.18	13.11	13.32
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	1,600	470.53	453.00	443.87	44.6	43.6	44.7	10.55	10.39	9.93
NONDURABLE GOODS	40,600	369.44	367.24	361.78	40.2	40.4	39.8	9.19	9.09	9.09
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	8,300	321.15	322.70	329.22	40.6	41.8	40.1	7.91	7.72	8.21
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	6,800	186.43	188.49	191.07	36.2	36.6	38.6	5.15	5.15	4.95
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	3,200	398.73	427.80	407.15	39.4	43.3	42.5	10.12	9.88	9.58
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	5,700	379.60	385.42	396.47	40.0	40.4	41.0	9.49	9.54	9.67
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	2,100	388.29	380.60	372.29	39.5	38.6	38.7	9.83	9.86	9.62
PETROLEUM REFINING	4,200	512.93	491.24	493.04	41.1	40.2	38.7	12.48	12.22	12.74
NONMANUFACTURING										
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	21,800	489.34	488.94	464.67	43.0	43.5	41.6	11.38	11.24	11.17
CONSTRUCTION	30,200	433.09	414.73	397.33	38.6	37.6	35.1	11.22	11.03	11.32
PUBLIC UTILITIES	23,000	527.51	527.10	506.28	42.1	42.0	40.6	12.53	12.55	12.47
WHOLESALE TRADE	46,900	334.46	361.37	363.28	38.4	38.2	38.2	8.71	9.46	9.51
RETAIL TRADE*	121,100	189.42	188.75	185.74	30.7	30.2	30.7	6.17	6.25	6.05

*Excludes eating and drinking establishments. p=preliminary r=revised

NOTE: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 111,200, production workers in manufacturing. The data are revised to 1986 benchmark level. Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED*

ITEM	NUMBER			Percent Change	Absolute Change	
	Mar 1987	Feb 1987	Mar 1986	Feb 87 Mar 87	Feb 87 Mar 87	Mar 86 Mar 87
TOTAL BY INDUSTRY**	30,743	31,409	35,813	-2.1	-666	-5070
MINING	3,100	3,370	5,672	-8.0	-270	-2572
CONSTRUCTION	5,799	6,237	6,633	-7.0	-438	-834
MANUFACTURING	6,172	6,172	8,544	0.0	0	-2372
TRANSPORTATION & PUB UTIL	1,148	1,203	1,372	-4.6	-55	-224
TRADE	5,442	5,454	5,270	-0.2	-12	172
FINANCE, INS & REAL EST	1,136	1,143	953	-0.6	-7	183
SERVICES	6,136	5,881	5,783	4.3	255	353
GOVERNMENT & ALL OTHER	1,810	1,949	1,586	-7.1	-139	224
TOTAL BY OCCUPATION**	30,743	31,409	35,813	-2.1	-666	-5070
PROFESSIONAL & MANAGERIAL	4,384	4,189	4,268	4.7	195	116
CLERICAL & SALES	6,413	6,192	6,229	3.6	221	184
SERVICES	2,508	2,432	2,341	3.1	76	167
PROCESSING & AGRICULTURAL	944	992	1,075	-4.8	-48	-131
MACHINE TRADES	2,225	2,298	2,499	-3.2	-73	-274
BENCHWORK	2,108	1,989	3,265	6.0	119	-1157
STRUCTURAL WORK	6,790	7,170	7,961	-5.3	-380	-1171
OTHER	5,371	6,147	8,175	-12.6	-776	-2804
DURATION OF CURRENT UNEMP						
TOTAL	30,743	31,409	35,813	-2.1	-666	-5070
UNDER 5 WEEKS	10,621	11,486	13,415	-7.5	-865	-2794
5 - 14 WEEKS	12,477	12,028	13,915	3.7	449	-1438
15 WEEKS & OVER	7,645	7,895	8,483	-3.2	-250	-838
SEX, TOTAL	30,743	31,409	35,813	-2.1	-666	-5070
MALE	20,238	21,141	25,662	-4.3	-903	-5424
FEMALE	10,505	10,268	10,151	2.3	237	354
RACE, TOTAL	30,743	31,409	35,813	-2.1	-666	-5070
WHITE	26,056	26,689	30,058	-2.4	-633	-4002
NONWHITE	4,687	4,720	5,755	-0.7	-33	-1068
AGE, TOTAL	30,743	31,409	35,813	-2.1	-666	-5070
UNDER 25	3,843	3,909	4,867	-1.7	-66	-1024
25 - 44	19,156	19,344	22,381	-1.0	-188	-3225
OVER 45	7,744	8,156	8,565	-5.1	-412	-821

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* The Insured Unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by Oklahoma Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

** Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

DATA FOR WEEK ENDING March 21, 1987

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: MARCH 1987

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAR 87	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FEB 87	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAR 86
U.S.	110,229,000	8,124,000	118,353,000	6.9	7.2	7.5
OKLAHOMA	1,435,400	133,000	1,568,400	8.5	8.7	8.0
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	6,630	720	7,350	9.8	10.2	9.1
2 ALFALFA	3,150	160	3,310	4.8	5.1	6.2
3 ATOKA	7,370	740	8,110	9.1	9.3	8.4
4 BEAVER	2,980	120	3,100	3.9	3.7	4.7
5 BECKHAM	7,600	1,140	8,740	13.0	13.0	14.8
6 BLAINE	5,800	460	6,260	7.3	7.7	10.6
7 BRYAN	13,580	1,330	14,910	8.9	8.2	7.3
8 CADDO	11,700	1,390	13,090	10.6	11.1	12.2
9 CANADIAN	32,775	2,700	35,475	7.6	6.9	6.5
10 CARTER	19,900	2,275	22,175	10.3	10.2	8.2
11 CHEROKEE	14,790	1,720	16,510	10.4	11.1	10.8
12 CHOCTAW	4,960	1,060	6,020	17.6	18.8	14.9
13 CIMARRON	1,620	80	1,700	4.7	4.5	5.6
14 CLEVELAND	78,325	5,375	83,700	6.4	6.6	5.5
15 COAL	2,380	390	2,770	14.1	15.5	13.0
16 COMANCHE	45,050	2,500	47,550	5.3	5.6	4.9
17 COTTON	2,950	130	3,080	4.2	4.6	4.8
18 CRAIG	6,070	690	6,760	10.2	10.9	10.7
19 CREEK	26,875	3,350	30,225	11.1	12.2	10.3
20 CUSTER	13,620	880	14,500	6.1	6.7	6.9
21 DELAWARE	10,500	1,230	11,730	10.5	11.3	10.0
22 DEWEY	2,490	230	2,720	8.5	8.9	7.8
23 ELLIS	2,970	150	3,120	4.8	5.3	6.1
24 GARFIELD	27,175	2,575	29,750	8.7	8.8	7.6
25 GARVIN	11,340	1,260	12,600	10.0	10.6	9.0
26 GRADY	16,450	1,950	18,400	10.6	10.8	11.1
27 GRANT	3,060	160	3,220	5.0	5.3	4.2
28 GREER	2,680	140	2,820	5.0	6.0	5.2
29 HARMON	1,520	110	1,630	6.7	7.3	9.3
30 HARPER	2,280	120	2,400	5.0	5.1	3.3
31 HASKELL	3,830	700	4,530	15.5	15.9	17.5
32 HUGHES	4,560	930	5,490	16.9	18.8	16.6

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: MARCH 1987

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAR 87	FEB 87	MAR 86
33 JACKSON	10,760	800	11,560	6.9	6.7	6.8
34 JEFFERSON	3,370	400	3,770	10.6	10.9	10.1
35 JOHNSTON	3,900	320	4,220	7.6	7.3	7.6
36 KAY	24,375	2,000	26,375	7.6	8.0	7.6
37 KINGFISHER	6,410	540	6,950	7.8	8.5	9.1
38 KIOWA	5,240	340	5,580	6.1	5.8	6.8
39 LATIMER	4,290	560	4,850	11.5	12.0	17.4
40 LEFLORE	18,030	1,700	19,730	8.6	8.8	9.2
41 LINCOLN	11,490	1,500	12,990	11.5	11.5	11.1
42 LOGAN	13,350	790	14,140	5.6	6.4	6.3
43 LOVE	3,720	310	4,030	7.7	7.9	6.9
44 McCLAIN	10,560	830	11,390	7.3	7.4	7.0
45 McCURTAIN	13,800	1,670	15,470	10.8	11.6	10.4
46 McINTOSH	5,600	440	6,040	7.3	7.4	9.9
47 MAJOR	3,420	350	3,770	9.3	10.4	9.5
48 MARSHALL	3,970	380	4,350	8.7	8.9	8.4
49 MAYES	12,920	1,820	14,740	12.3	13.3	11.7
50 MURRAY	5,380	690	6,070	11.4	11.4	10.3
51 MUSKOGEE	30,150	3,025	33,175	9.1	9.2	9.5
52 NOBLE	5,020	410	5,430	7.6	7.7	8.4
53 NOWATA	3,780	550	4,330	12.7	12.6	12.6
54 OKFUSKEE	5,660	580	6,240	9.3	9.9	8.6
55 OKLAHOMA	306,500	22,575	329,075	6.9	6.8	6.2
56 OKMULGEE	15,575	1,850	17,425	10.6	11.0	10.6
57 OSAGE	16,425	1,275	17,700	7.2	7.3	9.1
58 OTTAWA	10,725	2,625	13,350	19.7	21.2	24.5
59 PAWNEE	7,460	950	8,410	11.3	11.5	9.0
60 PAYNE	32,025	1,850	33,875	5.5	5.8	5.2
61 PITTSBURG	16,950	2,250	19,200	11.7	12.2	12.7
62 PONTOTOC	16,300	1,360	17,660	7.7	8.0	7.4
63 POTTAWATOMIE	25,150	2,375	27,525	8.6	9.0	7.5
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,460	440	4,900	9.0	8.7	11.5
65 ROGER MILLS	1,790	230	2,020	11.4	11.2	15.3
66 ROGERS	22,670	2,930	25,600	11.4	11.4	10.1
67 SEMINOLE	10,190	1,650	11,840	13.9	13.7	12.6

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: MARCH 1987

					UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	MAR 87	FEB 87	MAR 86
68	SEQUOYAH	15,310	1,200	16,510	7.3	9.2	9.0
69	STEPHENS	16,780	2,920	19,700	14.8	13.7	9.3
70	TEXAS	8,740	520	9,260	5.6	6.1	5.6
71	TILLMAN	4,250	460	4,710	9.8	9.6	7.7
72	TULSA	238,800	23,125	261,925	8.8	9.1	7.8
73	WAGONER	19,610	2,020	21,630	9.3	8.9	7.2
74	WASHINGTON	23,000	1,690	24,690	6.8	7.5	7.0
75	WASHITA	5,940	590	6,530	9.0	8.8	8.4
76	WOODS	5,610	200	5,810	3.4	3.7	4.0
77	WOODWARD	8,910	1,130	10,040	11.3	11.7	12.1
	OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	466,700	34,600	501,300	6.9	6.9	6.2
	TULSA MSA	324,400	32,700	357,100	9.2	9.4	8.2

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A.	NORTHWEST	35600	2600	38,200	6.8
B.	SOUTHWEST	49200	4200	53,400	7.9
C.	NORTH CENTRAL	78400	6700	85,100	7.9
D.	SOUTH CENTRAL	111100	10600	121,700	8.7
E.	CENTRAL	363600	26500	390,100	6.8
F.	TULSA	282100	27700	309,800	8.9
G.	EAST CENTRAL	96500	9900	106,400	9.3
H.	SOUTHERN	87800	9100	96,900	9.4
I.	NORTHEAST	89700	11500	101,200	11.4
J.	EASTERN	107700	11000	118,700	9.3
K.	SOUTHEAST	66300	8400	74,700	11.2
L.	CLEVELAND	67400	4900	72,300	6.8

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

The Oklahoma City Area Metropolitan Area added 1,300 new jobs to the employment total in March, according to the latest estimates. Still, the employment total was 3.8 percent below the the figure for last March. A 300 drop in unemployment helped stabilize the rate at 6.9 percent, identical with February's rate. This March was seventh-tenths of a percent above the March, 1986 unemployment rate.

Continued economic softness in the Oklahoma City Metro Area job market resulted in a 500 drop in the wage and salary totals since last month. This is contrary to the 3000-4000 average gain that normally occurs in the February-March period. Jobs added by service and finance-insurance-real estate were not of sufficient magnitude to offset reduced employment in trade, manufacturing, and transportation-public utilities. Over the year, nonagricultural payrolls continued well below the 1986 levels, netting an estimated loss of 19,400. All eight major industry divisions showed yearly declines, led by the 9,000 estimated drop in the trade industry.

Manufacturing production workers, currently estimated at 35,600, had weekly paychecks in March that averaged the same as February. Also, there has been virtually no change since last March. In the majority of cases, if wage rates have increased, then hours have been cut. Where hours have increased, hourly rates are usually down.

A seasonal increase of 2.9 percent in the number of average weekly benefit claims was estimated during March. The increase of 291 by persons formerly employed in service occupations was the biggest change over the month. Since last year, claims from those formerly employed by the goods-producing industries has dropped substantially. Service-producing industry claims have risen slightly in the same period.

At the present time, there appears to be an abundant labor force to fill most job requirements for most sectors of the business community. Whether or not increased jobs will be available, other than seasonal, will depend to a large extent in the next few weeks on consumer spending patterns as well as projected business and industrial employment needs.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	*Mar 1987p*	*Feb 1987r*	*Mar 1986r*	*Feb 87 Mar 87*	*Mar 86 Mar 87*
Total Labor Force	**501,300**	**499,700**	**517,300**	**1,600**	**16,000**
Unemployment (Unadjusted)	**34,600**	**34,300**	**32,000**	**300**	**2,600**
Unemployment Rate	**6.9**	**6.9**	**6.2**	**xxx**	**xxx**
Employment	**466,700**	**465,400**	**485,300**	**1,300**	**-18,600**

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Industry	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Mar 1987p	*Feb 1987r*	*Mar 1986r*	*Mar 1987p*	*Feb 1987r*	*Mar 1986r*	*Mar 1987p*	*Feb 1987r*	*Mar 1986r*
All Manufacturing	**444.91**	**444.29**	**444.98**	**40.3**	**40.5**	**40.6**	**11.04**	**10.97**	**10.96**
Durable Goods	**464.44**	**468.29**	**468.46**	**39.9**	**40.3**	**40.7**	**11.64**	**11.62**	**11.51**
Prim & Fab. Metal	**397.81**	**390.28**	**383.36**	**43.1**	**42.7**	**40.1**	**9.23**	**9.14**	**9.56**
Machinery	**468.86**	**475.59**	**455.84**	**39.4**	**40.1**	**40.7**	**11.90**	**11.86**	**11.20**
Nondurable Goods	**391.52**	**381.30**	**381.24**	**41.3**	**41.0**	**40.3**	**9.48**	**9.30**	**9.46**
Food and Kindred Prod.	**325.97**	**323.64**	**333.68**	**40.9**	**43.5**	**41.4**	**7.97**	**7.44**	**8.06**
Printing & Pub	**397.06**	**394.72**	**386.69**	**38.7**	**38.1**	**37.8**	**10.26**	**10.36**	**10.23**

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	Mar 1987p	*Feb 1987r*	*Mar 1986r*	*Feb-87 Mar-87*	*Mar-86 Mar-87*
Wage & Salary **	399.3	399.8	418.7	-0.5	-19.4
Manufacturing	48.5	48.8	50.8	-0.3	-2.3
Durable Goods	33.3	33.5	35.1	-0.2	-1.8
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.9	4.9	5.1	0.0	-0.2
Fab Struc Metals Products	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	-0.1
Machinery	13.7	13.8	15.1	-0.1	-1.4
Mach. Except Electric	10.8	10.9	11.9	-0.1	-1.1
Elec. & Elec Equipment	2.9	2.9	3.2	0.0	-0.3
Transportation Equipment	9.8	9.8	9.9	0.0	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	15.2	15.3	15.7	-0.1	-0.5
Food and Kindred	5.2	5.2	5.4	0.0	-0.2
Printing and Publishing	4.3	4.4	4.6	-0.1	-0.3
Mining	11.8	11.8	14.4	0.0	-2.6
Construction	12.8	12.8	14.0	0.0	-1.2
Transp. & Public Utilities	20.0	20.1	21.0	-0.1	-1.0
Transportation	9.2	9.2	9.8	0.0	-0.6
Comm. & Public Utilities	10.8	10.9	11.2	-0.1	-0.4
Trade	96.1	97.1	105.1	-1.0	-9.0
Wholesale Trade	22.5	22.6	24.1	-0.1	-1.6
Retail Trade	73.6	74.5	81.0	-0.9	-7.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	26.0	25.7	26.7	0.3	-0.7
Banking	6.8	6.7	7.4	0.1	-0.6
Credit Agencies	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	-0.2
Insurance Carriers	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	-0.1
Services	86.0	85.4	86.3	0.6	-0.3
Health Services	24.7	24.7	24.5	0.0	0.2
Hospitals	11.4	11.4	11.2	0.0	0.2
Educational Services	4.7	4.8	4.8	-0.1	-0.1
Government	98.1	98.1	100.4	0.0	-2.3
Federal	30.1	30.2	31.2	-0.1	-1.1
State	33.3	33.1	33.6	0.2	-0.3
Local	34.7	34.8	35.6	-0.1	-0.9

INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

Total	8,166	7,937	8,993	229	-827
Mining	485	539	820	-54	-335
Construction	1,160	1,183	1,589	-23	-429
Manufacturing	1,293	1,278	1,526	15	-233
Transportation Public Utilities	341	331	428	10	-87
Trade	1,829	1,857	1,744	-28	85
Fin. Ins. Real-Estate	426	433	315	-7	111
Services	2,224	1,933	2,244	291	-20
Government & all Other	408	383	327	25	81

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(TULSA, CREEK, OSAGE, ROGERS AND WAGONER COUNTIES)

Tulsa Area employment totaled 324,400 in March, up 800 from the February revised figure and the same as the estimate of a year earlier. Unemployment also improved in March as the jobless total fell 1,000. The percent of the labor force without jobs improved over the month but was still a full percentage point above last year's rate.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment lost only 100 jobs during the February-March period. Three of the eight major industry groups recorded increased employment, with the largest advance seen is services, up 600 for the month. Three other industry divisions fell and two were unchanged. Over the year, nonfarm payrolls failed to keep pace with employment levels of a year ago, losing 800 over the period. Downside change was led by mining and manufacturing, while services, up 1,500 was the growth leader.

Factory production workers numbered 31,000 in Tulsa during March and they earned $427.58 in average weekly pay. This was $6.00 more than February and almost $9.00 higher than a year ago.

In both the long and short term estimation periods, durable goods workers improved their income while their counterparts producing nondurables were earning less. For durables, hourly pay and the workweek expanded while the opposite was true for nondurable workers.

A total of 8,471 individuals were receiving unemployment insurance benefits in the Tulsa Area during the week ended March 21, 1987. This is 104 higher than February and 79 above the March, 1986 level. Claimants formerly involved in the services industry increased 10.5 percent monthly and 16.8 percent since last year.

Seasonal activity and other employment will probably be affected by the general trend of Tulsa's economy. Job levels should remain steady during the next few weeks for most of the major industry divisions.Unemployment may be tempered somewhat by seasonal employment in recreational and tourist activities.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	*Mar 1987p*	*Feb 1987r*	*Mar 1986r*	*Feb 87 Mar 87*	*Mar 86 Mar 87*
Total Labor Force	357,100	357,300	353,400	-200	3,700
Unemployment	32,700	33,700	29,000	-1,000	3,700
(Unadjusted)					
Unemployment Rate	9.2	9.4	8.2	xxx	xxx
Employment	324,400	323,600	324,400	800	0

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Industry	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Mar 1987p	*Feb 1987r*	*Mar 1986r*	*Mar 1987p*	*Feb 1987r*	*Mar 1986r*	*Mar 1987p*	*Feb 1987r*	*Mar 1986r*
All Manufacturing	427.58	421.85	418.40	40.3	40.1	40.0	10.61	10.52	10.46
Durable Goods	447.29	441.57	432.68	40.7	40.4	40.1	10.99	10.93	10.79
Prim & Fab. Metal	399.84	386.63	389.64	42.0	41.0	40.8	9.52	9.43	9.55
Machinery	380.05	379.05	403.34	39.1	38.6	40.7	9.72	9.82	9.91
Nondurable Goods	340.49	342.13	353.33	38.3	39.1	39.7	8.89	8.75	8.90
Printing & Pub	409.38	428.67	420.23	39.1	41.1	43.1	10.47	10.43	9.75

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*

Industry	Number In Thousands *Mar 1987p*	 *Feb 1987r*	 *Mar 1986r*	Absolute Change From *Feb-87 Mar-87*	 *Mar-86 Mar-87*
Wage & Salary**	298.9	299.0	299.7	-0.1	-0.8
Manufacturing	49.7	50.1	51.8	-0.4	-2.1
Durable Goods	38.6	39.0	40.6	-0.4	-2.0
Stone Clay & Glass Product	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Primary & Fab. Metals	10.2	10.4	10.6	-0.2	-0.4
Primary Metal Ind	1.6	1.6	1.8	0.0	-0.2
Fab. Metal Products	8.6	8.8	8.8	-0.2	-0.2
Fab. Struct Metal Product	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	-0.1
Machinery	13.8	13.7	14.7	0.1	-0.9
Mach. Exc. Electric	10.5	10.4	11.3	0.1	-0.8
Const. & Related Machinery	4.4	4.3	4.6	0.1	-0.2
Elect. & Elect Equipment	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	-0.1
Transportation Equipment	7.7	8.0	8.3	-0.3	-0.6
Nondurable Goods	11.1	11.1	11.2	0.0	-0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.1
Mining	16.7	17.0	18.0	-0.3	-1.3
Construction	12.5	12.2	12.3	0.3	0.2
Transp. & Pub Utilities	22.6	22.6	22.3	0.0	0.3
Transportation	15.1	15.1	13.9	0.0	1.2
Communication and Electric, Gas	7.5	7.5	8.4	0.0	-0.9
Trade	72.6	72.4	71.9	0.2	0.7
Wholesale Trade	18.4	18.5	19.2	-0.1	-0.8
Retail Trade	54.2	53.9	52.7	0.3	1.5
Fin., Ins., Real Est	17.3	17.3	17.4	0.0	-0.1
Banking	4.4	4.4	4.8	0.0	-0.4
Services	70.3	69.7	68.8	0.6	1.5
Health Services	21.2	21.0	20.3	0.2	0.9
Hospitals	11.6	11.5	10.9	0.1	0.7
Educational Services	5.7	5.7	5.5	0.0	0.2
Government	37.2	37.7	37.2	-0.5	0.0
Federal	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	0.1
State	5.7	6.5	6.0	-0.8	-0.3
Local	26.5	26.2	26.3	0.3	0.2

INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

Total	8,471	8,367	8,392	104	79
Mining	519	572	650	-53	-131
Construction	1,473	1,601	1,553	-128	-80
Manufacturing	2,433	2,326	2,531	107	-98
Transportation Public Utilities	324	359	347	-35	-23
Trade	1,372	1,315	1,263	57	109
Fin. Ins. Real-Estate	359	335	342	24	17
Services	1,740	1,575	1,490	165	250
Government & all Other	251	284	216	-33	35

LAWTON MSA - COMANCHE COUNTY

Total unemployment in the Lawton MSA rose by 700 during the February-March estimation period. A drop of 100 in the number of jobless in the area contributed to a lower 5.3 percent unemployment rate as the labor force increased seasonally.

The construction industry added an estimated 100 positions in March, representing the total net change in the payroll series. Trade and services employment declines comprised 71 percent of the 1,400 drop in wage and salary jobs over the year.

Employment opportunities and the unemployment rate should remain fairly stable for the near term. Job totals could improve, especially in construction, agriculture, and the recreation industry.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

				Absolute Change From	
Item	*Mar 1987p*	*Feb 1987r*	*Mar 1986r*	*Feb 87 Mar 87*	*Mar 86 Mar 87*
Total Labor Force*	**47,600**	**47,000**	**48,200**	**600**	**-600**
Unemployment	**2,500**	**2,600**	**2,400**	**-100**	**100**
Unemployment Rate	**5.3**	**5.5**	**5.0**	**xxx**	**xxx**
Employment	**45,100**	**44,400**	**45,800**	**700**	**-700**

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm Wage and Salary**	**32,800**	**32,700**	**34,200**	**100**	**-1,400**
Manufacturing	**3,300**	**3,300**	**3,400**	**0**	**-100**
Durable Goods	**400**	**400**	**500**	**0**	**-100**
Nondurable Goods	**2,900**	**2,900**	**2,900**	**0**	**0**
Mining	**200**	**200**	**200**	**0**	**0**
Construction	**1,400**	**1,300**	**1,300**	**100**	**100**
Transp. & Public Utilities	**1,300**	**1,300**	**1,400**	**0**	**-100**
Wholesale and Retail Trade	**8,300**	**8,300**	**8,900**	**0**	**-600**
Wholesale Trade	**900**	**900**	**1,000**	**0**	**-100**
Retail Trade	**7,400**	**7,400**	**7,900**	**0**	**-500**
Finance-Ins.-Real Estate	**1,500**	**1,500**	**1,600**	**0**	**-100**
Services	**5,400**	**5,400**	**5,800**	**0**	**-400**
Government+	**11,400**	**11,400**	**11,600**	**0**	**-200**
Federal	**5,400**	**5,400**	**5,500**	**0**	**-100**
State	**1,300**	**1,300**	**1,300**	**0**	**0**
Local	**4,700**	**4,700**	**4,800**	**0**	**-100**

ENID MSA - GARFIELD COUNTY

Total unemployment was unchanged from February as the rate went from 8.8 to 8.7 percent as the employment and labor force rose by 300. Employment was estimated to have dropped 2,100 over the last year, while joblessness rose 200, resulting in a 1,900 decrease in the labor force in the Enid Area.

Nonfarm wage and salary jobs increased 200 in March due to job rises of 100 each in transportation-public utilities and retail trade.

All other areas reflected no changes over the month. Over the year, wage and salary employment was down 1,800 as small losses occurred in seven of the eight major industry divisions.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	*Mar 1987p*	*Feb 1987r*	*Mar 1986r*	Absolute Change From *Feb 1987 Mar 1987*	 *Mar 1986 Mar 1987*
Total Labor Force*	29,800	29,500	31,700	300	-1,900
Unemployment	2,600	2,600	2,400	0	200
Unemployment Rate	8.7	8.8	7.6	xxx	xxx
Employment	27,200	26,900	29,300	300	-2,100

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	*Mar 1987p*	*Feb 1987r*	*Mar 1986r*	*Feb 1987 Mar 1987*	*Mar 1986 Mar 1987*
Nonfarm Wage and Salary**	21,500	21,300	23,300	200	-1,800
Manufacturing	1,500	1,500	1,700	0	-200
Durable Goods	700	700	900	0	-200
Nondurable Goods	800	800	800	0	0
Mining	1,200	1,200	1,500	0	-300
Construction	800	800	800	0	0
Transp. & Public Utilities	2,100	2,000	2,300	100	-200
Wholesale and Retail Trade	6,100	6,000	6,600	100	-500
Wholesale Trade	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0
Retail Trade	4,700	4,600	5,200	100	-500
Finance-Ins.-Real Estate	1,000	1,000	1,200	0	-200
Services	5,100	5,100	5,400	0	-300
Government+	3,700	3,700	3,800	0	-100
Federal	400	400	400	0	0
State	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	-100
Local	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

APRIL 1987 DATA

The Oklahoma Labor Market
is published monthly by the
Research Department of the
Oklahoma Employment
Security Commission

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Oklahoma Labor Market provides information from both household and industry surveys. Employment, unemployment, insured claimant characteristics, and hours and earnings data are compiled and analyzed.

RUSTY GATES, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DOWN

Total employment for April increased to 1,440,500, up 7,700 from March, while unemployment dropped by 11,900. The April estimates of Oklahoma's labor force, based on the latest household survey and adjusted to the most recent current Population Survey, showed a 4,200 decrease from the March level.

The increase of 7,700 in employment, reduced the unemployment rate to 7.8 percent, a drop of 0.7 percent over the month. The current unemployment level and unemployment rate were both lower than those of April 1986; however, the current total civilian labor force figure indicated a withdrawal of 32,700 from the labor force over the year.

While the month-to-month statistics showed improvement with increases in employment and decreases in unemployment, the year-to-year statistics continue to indicate the influence of low agricultural and energy prices on the statewide economy.

PAYROLL SERIES SHOWS SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT

There was a 3,100 improvement in nonagriculture wage and salary employment between March and April. Nevertheless, the wage and salary job total remained about 17,000 below the level of April 1986.

Increases in wholesale-retail trade, construction, services, mining and government employment were offset slightly by small decreases in manufacturing, and transportation-public utilities. On a yearly basis durable goods manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and the oil and gas extractors industries accounted for over 85 percent of the annual decline in employment. Significant yearly employment gains occurred in local government, health and personal services and construction.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
All URBAN CONSUMERS---335.9

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	6.9%
OKLAHOMA	8.5%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	6.9%
TULSA MSA	9.2%
LAWTON MSA	5.3%
ENID MSA	8.7%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	40.9
OKLAHOMA	41.5
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	40.3
TULSA MSA	40.3

MANUFACTURING WAGES INCREASE

Weekly earnings of 111,400 manufacturing production workers sampled in Oklahoma in April averaged $408.63 compared with $408.53 for the comparable week in March. This small gain resulted from the rise in the average hourly wage rate to $10.04 or ten cents per hour higher than March. Average weekly hours decreased by 0.4 to 40.7.

Nondurable goods manufacturing components average weekly and hourly earnings edged higher while durable goods components average weekly earnings dropped $5.82. Primary cause for this drop was a combination of lower average weekly hours and lower average hourly wages for fabricated metal products workers, plus lower hourly wages in the instrument and related products industry. Higher average hourly earnings in the other durable goods industries and most nondurable goods components resulted in the overall ten cent increase in weekly and hourly earnings. Workers in paper and allied products received the highest increase in weekly earnings ($59.69), followed by petroleum refining workers ($42.31) and workers in printing and publishing ($35.76).

Nonmanufacturing industries sampled indicated an increase in average weekly earnings in four industries, with highest increases in construction ($6.54) and retail trade ($4.30).

Year ago comparisons showed manufacturing $1.33 above the average weekly earnings, average weekly hours, 0.4 less, and hourly earnings thirteen cents above those of April 1986. The durable goods sector was down slightly as average hourly earnings and weekly hours declined from a year ago. Nondurable goods workers averaged greater weekly earnings of $6.46 due primarily to an average hourly earnings increase of twentythree cents. Nonmanufacturing industries were highlighted by increases in average weekly earnings for oil and gas extraction ($45.68) and construction ($21.49) above their April 1986 levels. Only the communication and electric, gas industry had lower weekly earnings due to a five cent lower average hourly wage.

MONTHLY JOBLESSNESS DOWN

April jobless rates decreased in 64 State counties, as compared to March. Jobless rates increased in the counties and remained the same in three for the same period. Unemployment rates for the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and Tulsa MSA both showed significant drops. The State unemployment rate dropped from 8.5 to 7.8 percent while the National jobless rate declined from 6.9 to 6.2 percent.

Year ago comparison also show improvement in the Oklahoma job picture. Unemployment rates dropped for 52 counties, while 3 counties remained even and 22 showed increases. Oklahoma City and Tulsa both had jobless rates equal to that of one year ago. Sixteen Oklahoma counties still have jobless rates in excess of 10 percent.

INSURED CLAIM SUMMARY

During the week ending April 25, 1987, 26,886 persons (22.1 percent of the estimated 121,500 unemployed) filed initial and continued claims for jobless benefits. This was a 12.5 percent decrease over the comparable week in March and 26.7 percent below the April 1986 level. The largest decrease occurred in initial claims (under 5 weeks).

The monthly drop in claims occurred in all industries with the greatest percentage decreases in construction, mining, and services. On a yearly basis, only government and finance insurance real estate reflected increases, while mining, manufacturing and construction showed large decreases.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE
(BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			Percent Change	Absolute Change	
	APR 1987	MAR 1987	APR 1986	MAR 87 APR 87	MAR 87 APR 87	APR 86 APR 87
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE.........	1,562.0	1,566.2	1,594.7	-0.3	-4.2	-32.7
Unemployment......................	121.5	133.4	128.1	-8.9	-11.9	-6.6
Unemployment Rate................	7.8	8.5	8.0	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)...	7.9	8.5	8.2	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment..................	1,440.5	1,432.8	1,466.6	0.5	7.7	-26.1
Agriculture......................	35.4	35.5	41.4	-0.3	-0.1	-6.0
Domestic Service,Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers.........	137.9	137.1	138.6	0.6	0.8	-0.7
Idled by Labor Disputes...........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

p - preliminary
r - revised

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands)			Percent Change	Absolute Change	
	APR 1987	MAR 1987	APR 1986	MAR 87 APR 87	MAR 87 APR 87	APR 86 APR 87
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, TOTAL	1,127.5	1,124.4	1,144.4	0.3	3.1	-16.9
Manufacturing	157.6	158.0	165.3	-0.3	-0.4	-7.7
Durable Goods	96.4	96.8	103.7	-0.4	-0.4	-7.3
Lumber and Wood Products	2.5	2.4	2.7	4.2	0.1	-0.2
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	10.5	10.4	10.9	1.0	0.1	-0.4
Primary Metal Industries	4.2	4.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	14.4	14.5	15.7	-0.7	-0.1	-1.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products.	7.3	7.4	8.1	-1.4	-0.1	-0.8
Machinery Exc. Electrical	30.7	30.8	33.7	-0.3	-0.1	-3.0
Construction & Related Mach	9.4	9.4	11.0	0.0	0.0	-1.6
Oil Field Machinery	5.5	5.5	6.8	0.0	0.0	-1.3
General Industrial Machinery	5.4	5.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equip.	8.9	9.0	9.9	-1.1	-0.1	-1.0
Transportation Equipment	19.1	19.3	20.3	-1.0	-0.2	-1.2
Motor Vehicle and Equipment	10.5	10.4	11.6	1.0	0.1	-1.1
Aircraft and Parts	8.1	8.4	8.1	-3.6	-0.3	0.0
Instruments & Related Products	2.4	2.5	2.6	-4.0	-0.1	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	61.2	61.2	61.6	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Food and Kindred Products	13.6	13.8	14.1	-1.4	-0.2	-0.5
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.5	9.4	9.7	1.1	0.1	-0.2
Paper and Allied Products	4.0	4.1	3.4	-2.4	-0.1	0.6
Printing and Publishing	11.2	11.1	11.5	0.9	0.1	-0.3
Newspapers & Periodicals	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.2	7.2	7.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Petroleum Refining	6.5	6.5	6.6	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products.	11.3	11.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.4	6.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing	969.9	966.4	979.1	0.4	3.5	-9.2
Mining	52.9	52.7	55.8	0.4	0.2	-2.9
Oil and Gas Extraction	50.6	50.4	53.0	0.4	0.2	-2.4
Construction	39.4	38.5	39.2	2.3	0.9	0.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	8.9	8.7	9.1	2.3	0.2	-0.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.3	62.5	64.4	-0.3	-0.2	-2.1
Transportation	33.7	33.8	33.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.1
Railroad Transportation	1.8	1.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	16.3	16.1	16.4	1.2	0.2	-0.1
Pipe Lines, exc. Natural Gas	1.6	1.7	1.8	-5.9	-0.1	-0.2
Com. & Elec-Gas-San. Service	28.6	28.7	30.8	-0.3	-0.1	-2.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	271.9	270.2	276.9	0.6	1.7	-5.0
Wholesale Trade	59.6	59.9	62.1	-0.5	-0.3	-2.5
Retail Trade	212.3	210.3	214.8	1.0	2.0	-2.5
General Merchandise Stores	28.5	28.4	29.0	0.4	0.1	-0.5
Department Stores	10.9	11.1	12.0	-1.8	-0.2	-1.1
Food Stores	36.3	36.1	38.4	0.6	0.2	-2.1
Auto. Dealers & Service Station	23.6	23.6	24.5	0.0	0.0	-0.9
Apparel and Accessory Stores	14.7	14.8	14.3	-0.7	-0.1	0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	62.1	62.0	63.4	0.2	0.1	-1.3
Banking	20.2	20.3	21.4	-0.5	-0.1	-1.2
Credit Agencies other than Banks	9.6	9.6	10.2	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Insurance Carriers	9.1	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Services	225.4	224.9	224.2	0.2	0.5	1.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.	11.9	11.7	12.5	1.7	0.2	-0.6
Personal Services	13.1	13.3	12.9	-1.5	-0.2	0.2
Motion Pictures	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health Services	71.8	71.6	70.1	0.3	0.2	1.7
Hospitals	29.3	29.3	28.7	0.0	0.0	0.6
Educational Services	13.4	13.2	13.3	1.5	0.2	0.1
Government, Total	255.9	255.6	255.2	0.1	0.3	0.7
Federal Government	53.2	53.2	53.7	0.0	0.0	-0.5
State and Local Government	202.7	202.4	201.5	0.1	0.3	1.2
State Government	70.4	70.2	71.2	0.3	0.2	-0.8
Local Government	132.3	132.2	130.3	0.1	0.1	2.0

p - preliminary
r - revised

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Production Workers	Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
INDUSTRY	APR 1987p	APR 1987p	MAR 1987r	APR 1986r	APR 1987p	MAR 1987r	APR 1986r	APR 1987p	MAR 1987r	APR 1986r
MANUFACTURING	111,400	408.63	408.53	407.30	40.7	41.1	41.1	10.04	9.94	9.91
DURABLE GOODS	70,400	426.40	432.22	427.45	41.0	41.6	41.5	10.40	10.39	10.30
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	8,600	455.70	455.18	445.60	42.0	42.7	42.6	10.85	10.66	10.46
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	3,000	442.44	434.61	445.30	44.2	43.9	43.7	10.01	9.90	10.19
FABRICATED METAL INDUSTRIES	10,400	348.98	370.23	355.11	39.3	41.0	39.5	8.88	9.03	8.99
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	4,800	323.64	374.48	358.27	38.3	42.7	38.9	8.45	8.77	9.21
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	20,800	419.08	416.73	433.51	43.7	43.5	44.6	9.59	9.58	9.72
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	2,900	372.76	371.16	420.02	35.1	36.0	41.3	10.62	10.31	10.17
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	6,200	412.54	429.74	411.08	38.7	40.2	40.5	10.66	10.69	10.15
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	15,300	512.39	515.19	500.25	38.7	39.0	38.1	13.24	13.21	13.13
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	1,500	448.75	467.81	456.12	45.1	44.3	43.9	9.95	10.56	10.39
NONDURABLE GOODS	41,000	377.74	368.23	371.28	40.1	40.2	40.4	9.42	9.16	9.19
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	8,100	318.24	316.31	332.05	40.8	40.5	41.3	7.80	7.81	8.04
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	7,200	175.76	185.93	186.48	33.1	36.6	37.0	5.31	5.08	5.04
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	3,200	458.64	398.95	413.95	44.1	39.5	42.5	10.40	10.10	9.74
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	5,600	414.66	378.90	389.61	41.8	39.8	40.5	9.92	9.52	9.62
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	2,000	405.38	388.65	364.28	39.9	39.1	37.4	10.16	9.94	9.74
PETROLEUM REFINING	4,300	561.04	518.73	592.52	41.9	41.3	45.3	13.39	12.56	13.08
NONMANUFACTURING										
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	22,200	485.10	485.90	439.42	43.9	43.0	40.8	11.05	11.30	10.77
CONSTRUCTION	31,400	439.25	432.71	417.76	38.7	38.6	37.2	11.35	11.21	11.23
PUBLIC UTILITIES	23,000	510.07	509.23	510.98	42.4	41.3	42.3	12.03	12.33	12.08
WHOLESALE TRADE	46,400	363.87	360.96	358.27	39.0	38.4	38.4	9.33	9.40	9.33
RETAIL TRADE*	121,600	194.02	189.72	189.41	30.7	30.6	31.0	6.32	6.20	6.11

*Excludes eating and drinking establishments. p=preliminary r=revised

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED*

ITEM	NUMBER			Percent Change	Absolute Change	
	Apr 1987	Mar 1987	Apr 1986	Mar 87 Apr 87	Mar 87 Apr 87	Apr 86 Apr 87
TOTAL BY INDUSTRY**	26,886	30,743	36,687	-12.5	(3,857)	(9.801)
MINING	2,544	3,100	7,321	-17.9	(556)	(4,777)
CONSTRUCTION	4,692	5,799	6,227	-19.1	(1,107)	(1,535)
MANUFACTURING	5,656	6,172	8,388	-8.4	(516)	(2,732)
TRANSPORTATION & PUB UTIL.	1,125	1,148	1,416	-2.0	(23)	(291)
TRADE	4,840	5,442	5,159	-11.1	(602)	(319)
FINANCE, INS & REAL EST	1,082	1,136	1,003	-4.8	(54)	79
SERVICES	5,239	6,136	5,711	-14.6	(897)	(472)
GOVERNMENT & ALL OTHER	1,708	1,810	1,462	-5.6	(102)	246
TOTAL BY OCCUPATION**	26,886	30,743	36,687	-12.5	(3,857)	(9,801)
PROFESSIONAL & MANAGERIAL	3,883	4,384	4,482	-11.4	(501)	(599)
CLERICAL & SALES	5,833	6,413	6,417	-9.0	(580)	(584)
SERVICES	2,258	2,508	2,204	-10.0	(250)	54
PROCESSING & AGRICULTURAL	897	944	1,050	-5.0	(47)	(153)
MACHINE TRADES	1,978	2,225	2,908	-11.1	(247)	(930)
BENCHWORK	1,790	2,108	2,816	-15.1	(318)	(1,026)
STRUCTURAL WORK	5,570	6,790	7,817	-18.0	(1,220)	(2,247)
OTHER	4,677	5,371	8,993	-12.9	(694)	(4,316)
DURATION OF CURRENT UNEMP						
TOTAL	26,886	30,743	36,687	-12.5	(3,857)	(9,801)
UNDER 5 WEEKS	9,044	10,621	12,898	-14.8	(1,577)	(3,854)
5 - 14 WEEKS	11,152	12,477	16,001	-10.6	(1,325)	(4,849)
15 WEEKS & OVER	6,690	7,645	7,788	-12.5	(955)	(1,098)
SEX, TOTAL	26,886	30,743	36,687	-12.5	(3,857)	(9,801)
MALE	17,375	20,238	26,885	-14.1	(2,863)	(9,510)
FEMALE	9,511	10,505	9,802	-9.5	(994)	(291)
RACE, TOTAL	26,886	30,743	36,687	-12.5	(3,857)	(9,801)
WHITE	22,825	26,056	30,991	-12.4	(3,231)	(8,166)
NONWHITE	4,061	4,687	5,696	-13.4	(626)	(1,635)
AGE, TOTAL	26,886	30,743	36,687	-12.5	(3,857)	(9,801)
UNDER 25	3,322	3,843	5,041	-13.6	(521)	(1,719)
25 - 44	16,598	19,156	23,065	-13.4	(2,558)	(6,467)
OVER 45	6,966	7,744	8,581	-10.0	(778)	(1,615)

* The Insured Unemployed are those employed persons who had worked for employers covered by Oklahoma Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

** Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

DATA FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 2 1987

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: APRIL 1987

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				APR 87	MAR 87	APR 86
U.S.	111,041,000	7,306,000	118,347,000	6.2	6.9	7.0
OKLAHOMA	1,440,500	121,500	1,562,000	7.8	8.5	8.0
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	6,730	680	7,410	9.2	9.8	7.8
2 ALFALFA	3,190	140	3,330	4.2	4.6	5.9
3 ATOKA	7,530	690	8,220	8.4	9.1	8.0
4 BEAVER	2,890	110	3,000	3.7	3.9	4.3
5 BECKHAM	7,530	970	8,500	11.4	13.1	15.8
6 BLAINE	5,820	420	6,240	6.7	7.4	9.8
7 BRYAN	13,530	1,050	14,580	7.2	7.6	6.8
8 CADDO	11,760	1,310	13,070	10.0	10.6	12.2
9 CANADIAN	32,950	2,250	35,200	6.4	7.6	6.8
10 CARTER	19,950	2,100	22,050	9.5	10.2	9.7
11 CHEROKEE	14,850	1,550	16,400	9.5	10.5	9.2
12 CHOCTAW	4,970	890	5,860	15.2	17.6	12.4
13 CIMARRON	1,640	70	1,710	4.1	4.7	4.2
14 CLEVELAND	78,750	4,900	83,650	5.9	6.5	5.9
15 COAL	2,410	360	2,770	13.0	14.1	13.3
16 COMANCHE	45,275	2,500	47,775	5.2	5.3	4.8
17 COTTON	2,940	130	3,070	4.2	4.2	4.7
18 CRAIG	6,200	660	6,860	9.6	10.4	9.6
19 CREEK	27,025	3,250	30,275	10.7	11.1	11.4
20 CUSTER	13,540	910	14,450	6.3	6.1	6.8
21 DELAWARE	10,660	990	11,650	8.5	10.5	8.2
22 DEWEY	2,480	220	2,700	8.1	8.5	8.4
23 ELLIS	3,040	130	3,170	4.1	4.8	5.8
24 GARFIELD	27,250	2,350	29,600	7.9	8.6	8.5
25 GARVIN	11,240	1,230	12,470	9.9	10.0	10.6
26 GRADY	16,560	1,770	18,330	9.7	10.6	11.5
27 GRANT	3,010	150	3,160	4.7	5.0	4.9
28 GREER	2,660	150	2,810	5.3	4.7	4.5
29 HARMON	1,570	120	1,690	7.1	6.7	10.1
30 HARPER	2,290	110	2,400	4.6	5.0	4.1
31 HASKELL	3,920	650	4,570	14.2	15.5	15.6
32 HUGHES	4,520	860	5,380	16.0	17.0	15.9

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: APRIL 1987

				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	APR 87	MAR 87	APR 86
33 JACKSON	10,810	840	11,650	7.2	6.9	6.6
34 JEFFERSON	3,390	400	3,790	10.6	10.6	10.8
35 JOHNSTON	3,890	280	4,170	6.7	7.6	7.4
36 KAY	24,250	2,025	26,275	7.7	7.6	7.6
37 KINGFISHER	6,280	530	6,810	7.8	7.8	8.6
38 KIOWA	5,330	300	5,630	5.3	5.9	6.8
39 LATIMER	4,220	560	4,780	11.7	11.8	13.2
40 LEFLORE	17,920	1,640	19,560	8.4	8.7	8.1
41 LINCOLN	11,390	1,370	12,760	10.7	11.6	11.9
42 LOGAN	13,420	830	14,250	5.8	5.7	6.3
43 LOVE	3,670	270	3,940	6.9	7.8	7.4
44 McCLAIN	10,620	740	11,360	6.5	7.4	7.4
45 McCURTAIN	13,900	1,530	15,430	9.9	10.8	10.6
46 McINTOSH	5,800	390	6,190	6.3	7.2	7.4
47 MAJOR	3,450	320	3,770	8.5	9.2	9.3
48 MARSHALL	4,020	280	4,300	6.5	9.0	7.5
49 MAYES	13,220	1,610	14,830	10.9	12.2	11.9
50 MURRAY	5,450	600	6,050	9.9	11.6	10.8
51 MUSKOGEE	30,175	2,900	33,075	8.8	9.2	9.0
52 NOBLE	5,070	390	5,460	7.1	7.4	8.2
53 NOWATA	3,830	470	4,300	10.9	12.6	13.0
54 OKFUSKEE	5,570	540	6,110	8.8	9.3	9.7
55 OKLAHOMA	308,125	20,225	328,350	6.2	6.9	6.3
56 OKMULGEE	15,625	1,725	17,350	9.9	10.6	10.3
57 OSAGE	16,525	1,050	17,575	6.0	7.1	9.6
58 OTTAWA	10,750	2,250	13,000	17.3	19.7	22.1
59 PAWNEE	7,360	810	8,170	9.9	11.3	10.1
60 PAYNE	32,000	1,675	33,675	5.0	5.5	5.0
61 PITTSBURG	17,050	2,125	19,175	11.1	11.7	11.2
62 PONTOTOC	16,140	1,360	17,500	7.8	7.7	7.6
63 POTTAWATOMIE	25,300	2,425	27,725	8.7	8.6	7.5
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,550	380	4,930	7.7	8.8	8.8
65 ROGER MILLS	1,790	180	1,970	9.1	10.9	13.4
66 ROGERS	22,780	2,500	25,280	9.9	11.5	9.1
67 SEMINOLE	10,240	1,450	11,690	12.4	14.0	13.6

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: APRIL 1987

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
					APR 87	MAR 87	APR 86
68	SEQUOYAH	15,500	1,110	16,610	6.7	7.3	8.1
69	STEPHENS	16,610	2,450	19,060	12.9	14.9	10.9
70	TEXAS	8,280	790	9,070	8.7	5.8	6.2
71	TILLMAN	4,240	370	4,610	8.0	9.8	8.2
72	TULSA	240,000	20,950	260,950	8.0	8.9	7.8
73	WAGONER	19,710	1,800	21,510	8.4	9.3	7.4
74	WASHINGTON	23,180	1,580	24,760	6.4	6.9	8.2
75	WASHITA	5,920	580	6,500	8.9	9.2	8.3
76	WOODS	5,600	230	5,830	3.9	3.5	3.3
77	WOODWARD	8,870	1,060	9,930	10.7	11.4	14.1
	OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	469,200	31,400	500,600	6.3	7.0	6.3
	TULSA MSA	326,000	29,600	355,600	8.3	9.2	8.3

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	APR 87
A.	NORTHWEST	35100	2700	37,800	7.1
B.	SOUTHWEST	49200	4000	53,200	7.5
C.	NORTH CENTRAL	78300	6300	84,600	7.4
D.	SOUTH CENTRAL	111400	9700	121,100	8.0
E.	CENTRAL	365500	23700	389,200	6.1
F.	TULSA	283500	25300	308,800	8.2
G.	EAST CENTRAL	96400	9100	105,500	8.6
H.	SOUTHERN	87800	8200	96,000	8.5
I.	NORTHEAST	90600	10100	100,700	10.0
J.	EASTERN	108400	10100	118,500	8.5
K.	SOUTHEAST	66500	7800	74,300	10.5
L.	CLEVELAND	67700	4500	72,200	6.2

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area employment climbed to an estimated 469,200 in April, a 3,300 jump over the revised estimate for March. This increase is the best for the March-April period since 1983 and is in marked contrast to 1986 when jobs fell by more than 6,000. Combined with a 10 percent drop in the number of unemployed, the unemployment rate fell to 6.3 percent. While the level of employment-a key economic indicator-has not matched last April, the current trend is showing slight progress.

Led by increased hiring in construction, trade, and manufacturing; the Oklahoma City MSA showed an estimated 600 jump in wage and salary jobs in April. Services fell 300 over the month, due primarily to employment drops in the miscellaneous business category. All other major divisions either lost a minimum of 100 or were unchanged from March. The construction industry, bolstered by continuing private and government projects added 500 workers in April and recent announcements could add impetus to this trend. Total nonagricultural employment is still 4.2 percent below last April, but a more positive job market is beginning to emerge in several key industries. Trade is still the largest loser of jobs over the year while construction has bounced back to within 100 of last year's level.

A decline of over $8.00 in average weekly paychecks of all manufacturing production workers in the Oklahoma City MSA was estimated in April. Reduction of hours worked, overtime pay, and shift pay differential was primarily responsible for the reduced earnings in most industry components. All of the decline occurred in durable goods as nondurable workers had slightly higher paychecks. With the exception of food and kindred products, all other goods producing components showed increased pay in April compared to the same month of last year.

Comparison of changes in the insured unemployed characteristics showed much improvement over the month and the year. The total average weekly claimants fell 14.0 percent from March to April and have now fallen 25.0 percent since April, 1986. The industries with the most improvement over the year were the goods-producing industries, mining (down 60 percent), construction (off 40 percent), and nonmanufacturing (down 30 percent).

Increased construction activity, rising oil prices, and a firmer market for agricultural commodities seems to be having a better than normal impact on the employment situation in the Central Oklahoma area. Controlling expenses in the private and public sector is still a major concern, but the coming weeks could give rise to seasonal job gains in several key industries.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	*Apr 1987p*	*Mar 1987r*	*Apr 1986r*	*Mar 87 Apr 87*	*Apr 86 Apr 87*
Total Labor Force	500,600	500,900	519,700	- 300	-19,100
Unemployment (Unadjusted)	31,400	35,000	32,900	-3,600	- 1,500
Unemployment Rate	6.3	7.0	6.3	xxx	xxx
Employment	469,200	465,900	486,800	3,300	-17,600

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
Industry	*Apr 1987p*	*Mar 1987r*	*Apr 1986r*	*Apr 1987p*	*Mar 1987r*	*Apr 1986r*	*Apr 1987p*	*Mar 1987r*	*Apr 1986r*
All Manufacturing	438.60	446.72	428.67	38.8	40.5	39.4	11.02	11.03	10.88
Durable Goods	457.43	469.04	446.94	39.4	40.4	39.0	11.61	11.61	11.46
Prim & Fab. Metal	390.60	403.35	368.78	43.4	43.7	39.4	9.00	9.23	9.36
Machinery	464.52	475.94	440.22	39.2	40.3	39.2	11.85	11.81	11.23
Nondurable Goods	391.14	389.09	379.08	41.0	41.0	40.5	9.54	9.49	9.36
Food and Kindred Prod.	322.77	323.87	345.40	40.6	41.1	42.8	7.95	7.88	8.07
Printing & Pub	411.72	396.13	376.54	39.1	38.2	36.7	10.53	10.37	10.26

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	Apr 1987p	*Mar 1987r*	*Apr 1986r*	*Mar-87 Apr-87*	*Apr-86 Apr-87*
Wage & Salary	400.2	399.6	417.8	0.6	-17.6
Manufacturing	48.5	48.3	51.2	0.2	- 2.7
Durable Goods	33.2	33.2	35.2	0.0	- 2.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.9	4.8	5.1	0.1	-0.2
Fab Struc Metals Products	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.1	- 0.1
Machinery	13.7	13.7	15.0	0.0	- 1.3
Mach. Except Electric	10.8	10.8	11.8	0.0	- 1.0
Elec. & Elec Equipment	2.9	2.9	3.2	0.0	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	9.9	9.8	10.0	0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	15.3	15.1	16.0	0.2	- 0.7
Food and Kindred	5.3	5.2	5.6	0.1	- 0.3
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.5	0.0	- 0.3
Mining	11.8	11.8	13.6	0.0	- 1.8
Construction	13.4	12.9	13.5	0.5	- 0.1
Transp. & Public Utilities	20.1	20.1	20.6	0.0	- 0.5
Transportation	9.3	9.2	9.6	0.1	- 0.3
Comm. & Public Utilities	10.8	10.9	11.0	-0.1	- 0.2
Trade	96.8	96.4	105.0	0.4	- 8.2
Wholesale Trade	22.5	22.6	23.8	- 0.1	- 1.3
Retail Trade	74.3	73.8	81.2	0.5	- 6.9
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	25.9	26.0	26.7	- 0.1	-0.8
Banking	6.7	6.8	7.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Credit Agencies	4.1	4.2	4.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Insurance Carriers	5.0	5.0	5.2	0.0	- 0.2
Services	85.8	86.1	86.6	- 0.3	- 0.8
Health Services	24.7	24.8	24.5	- 0.1	0.2
Hospitals	11.4	11.4	11.2	0.0	0.2
Educational Services	4.8	4.7	4.8	0.1	0.0
Government	97.9	98.0	100.6	- 0.1	- 2.7
Federal	29.8	30.1	31.4	- 0.3	- 1.6
State	33.4	33.3	33.6	0.1	- 0.2
Local	34.7	34.6	35.6	0.1	- 0.9

INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

Total	7,024	8,166	9,398	-1,142	-2,374
Mining	411	485	1,122	- 74	- 711
Construction	916	1,160	1,508	- 244	- 592
Manufacturing	1,100	1,293	1,599	- 193	- 499
Transportation Public Utilities	333	341	461	- 8	- 128
Trade	1,610	1,829	1,744	- 219	- 134
Fin. Ins. Real-Estate	423	426	352	- 3	71
Services	1,879	2,224	2,296	- 345	- 417
Government & all Other	352	408	316	- 56	36

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(TULSA, CREEK, OSAGE, ROGERS AND WAGONER COUNTIES)

The unemployment rate for the Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) dropped to 8.3 percent from March's level of 9.2 percent according to preliminary labor force estimates. A 3,300 decline in unemployment and an increase of 1,800 in employment is indicative of a return to the normal seasonal pattern in contrast to conditions of a year ago. The unemployment rate returned to the same level it was in 1986, while the labor force increased by 500 and employment gained 300 over last year.

The number of nonfarm wage and salary workers in the Tulsa MSA was estimated at 299,400, a gain of 200 over the revised March estimate. Four of the eight industry groups recorded increases with the largest advances seen in retail trade (500) and construction (400), while the other four major industry groups recorded declines. The greatest decrease, 600, occurred in the service industry where lowered demand for business services was largely responsible for the setback. Over the year 200 net workers were lost with the greatest decreases occurring in manufacturing (-2,300) and mining (-1,300). These yearly losses were nearly offset by increases in retail trade (2,100) and service (1,300).

Manufacturing production workers numbered 31,400 in the Tulsa MSA for April and they earned an average weekly pay of $423.55. This was $3.56 less than March and $10.64 more than a year ago. Since average hourly earnings remained relatively stable over these periods, fluctuations in hours worked were the primary cause of these differences. Nondurable goods workers improved their income through increases in both hourly earnings and weekly hours worked while durable goods workers experienced lower income because of a lower average hourly workweek and no change in hourly earnings.

A total of 7,424 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits during the week ending April 25, 1987 in the Tulsa MSA. This was 1,047 lower than in March and 1,237 below April 1986. Number of claims filed declined for all major industries except for the government and all other category which increased by 23.5 percent over March and 64.9 percent over a year ago. The largest reduction in claims occurred in the construction industry and amounted to a 23.9 percent lower level from March. The mining industry experienced a 43.4 percent lower number of claimants over the year.

No significant change is expected in employment or unemployment in the near future. Seasonal influences should cause some continued improvement for employment in the construction, services and retail trade industries.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	*Apr 1987p*	*Mar 1987r*	*Apr 1986r*	*Mar 87 Apr 87*	*Apr 86 Apr 87*
Total Labor Force	355,600	357,100	355,100	-1,500	500
Unemployment	29,600	32,900	29,400	-3,300	200
(Unadjusted) *Unemployment Rate*	8.3	9.2	8.3	xxx	xxx
Employment	326,000	324,200	325,700	1,800	300

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
Industry	*Apr 1987p*	*Mar 1987r*	*Apr 1986r*	*Apr 1987p*	*Mar 1987r*	*Apr 1986r*	*Apr 1987p*	*Mar 1987r*	*Apr 1986r*
All Manufacturing	423.55	427.11	412.91	40.3	40.6	39.4	10.51	10.52	10.48
Durable Goods	435.77	445.52	426.21	40.2	41.1	39.5	10.84	10.84	10.79
Prim & Fab. Metal	376.75	399.07	386.05	39.7	41.7	40.7	9.49	9.57	9.50
Machinery	383.18	386.46	388.28	39.1	39.8	39.3	9.80	9.71	9.88
Nondurable Goods	383.11	345.60	356.57	40.8	38.4	39.4	9.39	9.00	9.05
Printing & Pub	463.95	413.76	419.67	43.4	39.9	41.8	10.69	10.37	10.04

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands *Apr* *1987p*	 *Mar* *1987r*	 *Apr* *1986r*	Absolute Change From *Mar-87* *Apr-87*	 *Apr-86* *Apr-87*
Wage & Salary	299.4	299.2	299.6	0.2	-0.2
Manufacturing	49.4	49.5	51.7	- 0.1	- 2.3
Durable Goods	38.2	38.5	40.5	- 0.3	- 2.3
Stone Clay & Glass Product	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	0.1
Primary & Fab. Metals	10.2	10.2	10.5	0.0	- 0.3
Primary Metal Ind	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	- 0.1
Fab. Metal Products	8.6	8.6	8.8	0.0	- 0.2
Fab. Struct Metal Product	4.9	5.0	5.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Machinery	13.7	13.7	14.8	0.1	- 1.1
Mach. Exc. Electric	10.4	10.4	11.3	0.0	- 0.9
Const. & Related Machinery	4.3	4.3	4.6	0.0	- 0.3
Elect. & Elect Equipment	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	7.4	7.7	8.4	- 0.3	- 1.0
Nondurable Goods	11.2	11.0	11.2	0.2	- 0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.1
Mining	16.7	16.6	18.0	0.1	- 1.3
Construction	12.8	12.4	12.0	0.4	0.8
Transp. & Pub Utilities	22.5	22.6	22.3	- 0.1	0.2
Transportation	15.1	15.1	14.1	0.0	1.0
Communication and Electric, Gas	7.4	7.5	8.2	- 0.1	- 0.8
Trade	73.2	72.7	71.9	0.5	1.3
Wholesale Trade	18.3	18.3	19.1	0.0	- 0.8
Retail Trade	54.9	54.4	52.8	0.5	2.1
Fin., Ins., Real Est	17.4	17.3	17.6	0.1	- 0.2
Banking	4.4	4.4	4.8	0.0	- 0.4
Services	70.2	70.8	68.9	- 0.6	1.3
Health Services	21.1	21.2	20.2	- 0.1	0.9
Hospitals	11.5	11.6	10.9	- 0.1	0.6
Educational Services	5.7	5.8	5.5	- 0.1	0.2
Government	37.2	37.3	37.2	- 0.1	0.0
Federal	4.9	4.9	5.0	0.0	- 0.1
State	5.8	6.0	6.0	- 0.2	- 0.2
Local	26.5	26.4	26.2	0.1	0.3

INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

Total	7,424	8,471	8,661	-1,047	-1,237
Mining	451	519	797	- 68	- 346
Construction	1,135	1,473	1,491	- 338	- 356
Manufacturing	2,270	2,433	2,803	- 163	- 533
Transportation Public Utilities	318	324	365	- 6	- 47
Trade	1,185	1,372	1,211	- 187	- 26
Fin. Ins. Real-Estate	328	359	329	- 31	- 1
Services	1,427	1,740	1,477	- 313	- 50
Government & all Other	310	251	188	59	122

LAWTON MSA - COMANCHE COUNTY

Total April employment in the Lawton area was estimated to have reached 45,300, an increase of 400 above the March level, but still 900 below the April, 1986 figure. With unemployment remaining unchanged over the month, combined with a large labor force, the unemployment rate moved down to 5.2 percent.

Total nonfarm wage and salary jobs continued to show improvement, reaching 32,800 in April. This 200 increase was the result of an additional 100 persons each, hired in the retail trade division and in federal government. Lawton continues to lead in job stability among the published metropolitan areas.

During the next few weeks, the labor force will expand as local students enter the job market in search of temporary summer employment. The most likely industries to absorb this influx will be agriculture, service, and the increased seasonal hiring by food, amusement, and recreational companies. Unemployment should remain stable for the near term.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

				Absolute Change From	
Item	*Apr 1987p*	*Mar 1987r*	*Apr 1986r*	*Mar 87 Apr 87*	*Apr 86 Apr 87*
Total Labor Force	47,800	47,400	48,500	400	-700
Unemployment	2,500	2,500	2,300	0	200
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.3	4.7	xxx	xxx
Employment	45,300	44,900	46,200	400	-900

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm Wage and Salary	32,800	32,600	34,000	200	-1,200
Manufacturing	3,300	3,300	3,500	0	- 200
Durable Goods	400	400	500	0	- 100
Nondurable Goods	2,900	2,900	3,000	0	- 100
Mining	200	200	200	0	0
Construction	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0
Transp. & Public Utilities	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8,400	8,300	8,800	100	- 400
Wholesale Trade	900	900	900	0	0
Retail Trade	7,500	7,400	7,900	100	- 400
Finance-Ins.-Real Estate	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Services	5,400	5,400	5,800	0	- 400
Government+	11,400	11,300	11,600	100	- 200
Federal	5,500	5,400	5,600	100	- 100
State	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	- 100
Local	4,700	4,700	4,700	0	0

ENID MSA - GARFIELD COUNTY

The unemployment rate dropped in April to 7.9 percent as compared to the March level of 8.6 percent. The labor force level remained unchanged from March while unemployment dropped by 200 and employment increased by 200. Over the year joblessness dropped by 350 while the total labor force decreased by 2,400 resulting in 2,050 fewer employed than in April 1986.

Nonfarm wage and salary jobs increased by 100 during April due to increases of 100 each in services and retail trade, while a 100 job decrease occurred in wholesale trade. All other areas showed no changes over the month.

There was a reduction of 1,900 nonfarm wage and salary jobs since April 1986. Wholesale and retail trade lost 500 jobs and government 300 jobs while the other five major industry divisions accounted for 200 jobs losses each.

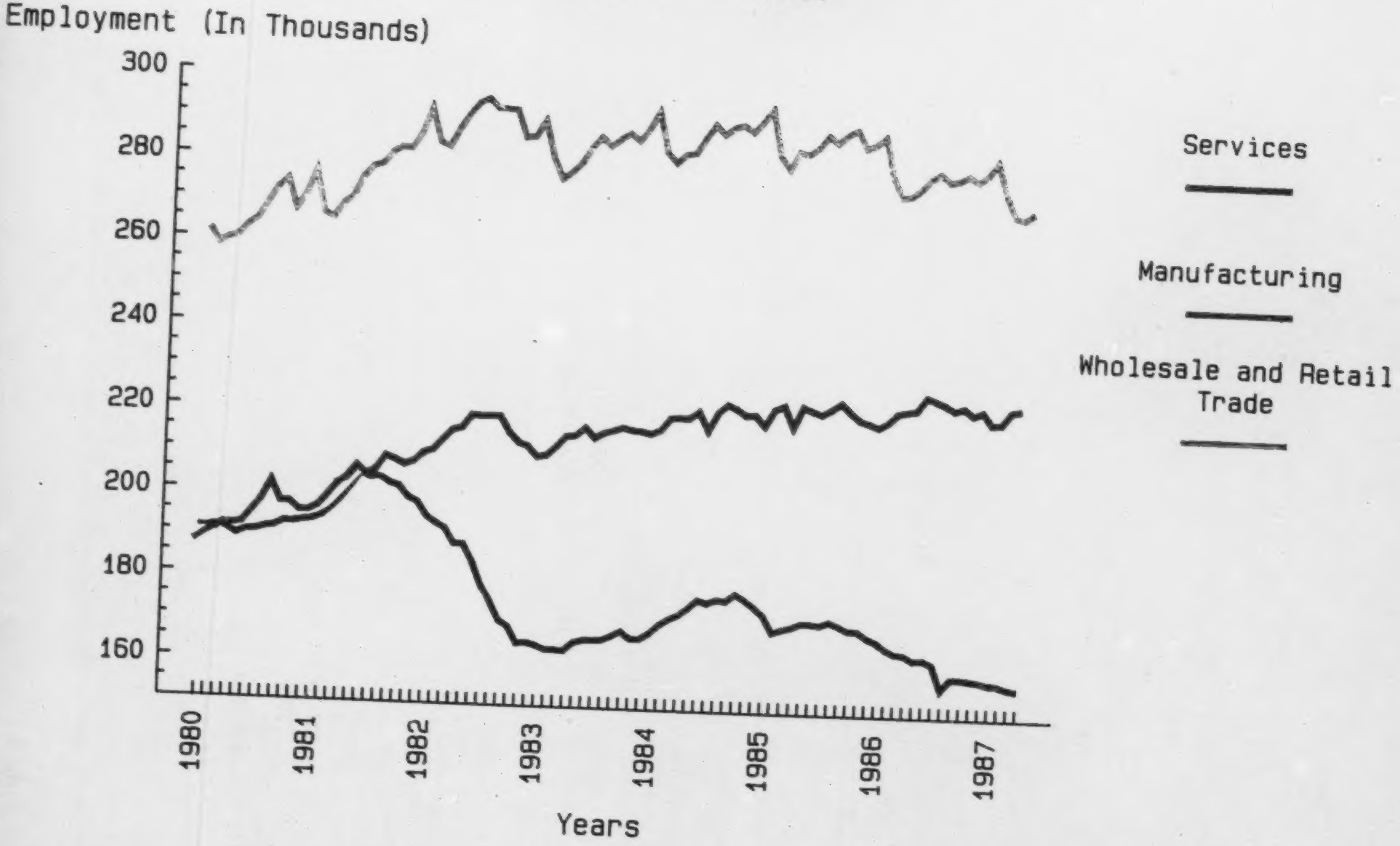
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	*Apr 1987p*	*Mar 1987r*	*Apr 1986r*	Absolute Change From *Mar 1987 Apr 1987*	 *Apr 1986 Apr 1987*
Total Labor Force	29,600	29,600	32,000	0	-2,400
Unemployment	2,350	2,550	2,700	-200	- 350
Unemployment Rate	7.9	8.6	8.5	xxx	xxx
Employment	27,250	27,050	29,300	200	-2,050

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm Wage and Salary	21,500	21,400	23,300	100	-1,800
Manufacturing	1,500	1,500	1,700	0	- 200
Durable Goods	700	700	900	0	- 200
Nondurable Goods	800	800	800	0	0
Mining	1,200	1,200	1,400	0	- 200
Construction	800	800	800	0	0
Transp. & Public Utilities	2,100	2,100	2,300	0	- 200
Wholesale and Retail Trade	6,100	6,100	6,600	0	- 500
Wholesale Trade	1,300	1,400	1,400	-100	- 100
Retail Trade	4,800	4,700	5,200	100	- 400
Finance-Ins.-Real Estate	1,000	1,000	1,200	0	- 200
Services	5,200	5,100	5,400	100	- 200
Government+	3,600	3,600	3,900	0	- 300
Federal	400	400	400	0	0
State	900	900	1,100	0	- 200
Local	2,300	2,300	2,400	0	- 100

STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
SELECTED INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1987



Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

MAY 1987

The Oklahoma Labor Market is published monthly by the Research Department of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Oklahoma Labor Market provides information from household and industry surveys. Employment, unemployment, insured claimant characteristics, hours and earnings data are compiled and analyzed.

RUSTY GATES, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

JOBLESS RATE FALLS AGAIN

The incidence of unemployment in Oklahoma dropped by 0.4 of a percentage point during the month as the jobless rate slipped from 7.8 percent in April to 7.4 percent in May. This rate decline represents 6,200 fewer individuals out of work and was primarily a result of employment gains in Agriculture and three major components of the payroll series.

Total employment in May advanced by 17,200 to reach 1,458,000, while the statewide civilian labor force was climbing by 11,000 during the same period.

Compared to a year ago, employment in Oklahoma has declined by 21,000, but an 18,600 reduction in the number of jobless has produced an unemployment rate that is a full percentage point below the 8.4 percent of last May.

NON-AGRICULTURE JOBS GAIN SEASONALLY

Wage and salary employment in Oklahoma gained 6,200 jobs in May, as the total moved up to 1,133,600. Goods-producing industries contributed 1,600 of the total increase, while service-producing industries provided the balance. Only mining and government showed minor losses since April, while the other six major industries were registering good seasonal gains. Job growth in three industries - services, trade and construction - accounted for almost 90 percent of the monthly gain.

Over the year, job totals are only 10,800 below last May and this is a major improvement. Manufacturing and trade employment still accounted for most of the annual drop, but contrary to recent estimates three segments - services, government and construction - now have more employees than were on their payrolls last May.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS---335.9

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(UNADJUSTED)

UNITED STATES	6.1%
OKLAHOMA	7.4%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	5.9%
TULSA MSA	8.0%
LAWTON MSA	4.7%
ENID MSA	7.1%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING
(UNADJUSTED)

UNITED STATES	40.9
OKLAHOMA	41.5
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	40.8
TULSA MSA	40.9

PAYCHECKS REMAIN STABLE

Oklahoma production workers employed in manufacturing plants, currently estimated at 111,900, earned an average $408.78 per week in May. This was $1.37 higher than April as an increased work period offset a slight drop in hourly rates.

The durable goods workers gained almost $8.00 per week, while their counterparts, making non-durable products, dropped $8.00 per week, due mainly because of a 40 cent lower hourly wage rate.

Over the year, very little change occurred in the average weekly earning for all manufacturing workers. However, among the various components some significant increases were estimated. Stone, clay and glass; instruments and related products; paper and allied products workers each recorded a gain of over $40.00 in weekly pay as the work week expanded and wage rates rose. Petroleum refinery workers are now averaging nearly $77.00 more per week.

Hours and earnings surveyed for the 5 non-manufacturing industries showed that 3 gained and 2 had slight declines. More significantly, 4 of 5 were earning more money than they were last year.

JOBLESS CLAIMS DRIFT LOWER

Insured unemployment claims totaled 25,501 for the week ending May 23, 1987. This is 1,385 (5.2 percent) lower than the comparable week in April. More importantly, this represents a 37 percent drop from the May 1986 level.

Many industries recorded lowered claim numbers with construction, manufacturing and trade leading the way this month. These industries, plus services and mining, were the big 'over the year' gainers as well.

Among the various occupations, the structural work category made the best monthly stride, while over the year the 'all other' job category had the largest estimated drop.

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT MOVES LOWER

For the fourth consecutive month, unemployment rates declined in a majority of Oklahoma's 77 counties as well as all four of the metropolitan statistical areas.

Since April, 64 counties have lowered their rates, 11 increased, and 2 remained unchanged. The lowest rate for May was the 3.0 percent posted by Alfalfa County and the highest was 16.7 in Hughes County.

Employment increases and lower unemployment were prevalent in nearly all areas of the state, and while we still showed 14 counties with over 10 percent of the labor force unemployed, there are also 17 counties with rates under 6 percent.

Compared to last May, unemployment rates are now running lower in 69 counties as well as the Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Lawton and Enid Metro areas.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

(*By Place of Residence)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986	APR 87 MAY 87	APR 87 MAY 87	MAY 86 MAY 87
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,574.4	1,563.4	1,614.0	0.7	11.0	-39.6
Unemployment	116.4	122.6	135.0	-5.1	- 6.2	-18.6
Unemployment Rate	7.4	7.8	8.4	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,458.0	1,440.8	1,479.0	1.2	17.2	-21.0
Agriculture	42.8	35.4	43.5	20.9	7.4	- 0.7
Domestic Service, Self-Employed, Unpaid Family Workers	141.2	138.0	140.7	2.3	3.2	0.5
Idled by Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0

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* *Labor force data refers to place of resident, as required by the U. S. Department of Labor. As a result, these estimates remove the effect of multiple jobholders and nonresident commuters included in wage and salary employment on a place-of-work basis. Workers idled by labor disputes are counted in total employment.*

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986	APR 87 MAY 87	APR 87 MAY 87	MAY 86 MAY 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS	1,133.6	1,127.4	1,144.4	0.5	6.2	-10.8
Manufacturing	157.9	157.3	164.0	0.4	0.6	- 6.1
Durable Goods	96.5	96.0	102.7	0.5	0.5	- 6.2
Lumber & Wood Prod.	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	10.5	10.4	10.7	1.0	0.1	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	4.2	4.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Fabricated Metal Prod.	14.6	14.4	15.5	1.4	0.2	- 0.9
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	7.4	7.3	7.8	1.4	0.1	- 0.4
Machinery Exc.Electrical	30.6	30.4	33.2	0.7	0.2	- 2.6
Constr. & Related Mach.	9.3	9.2	10.6	1.1	0.1	- 1.3
Oil Field Machinery	5.6	5.5	6.3	1.8	0.1	- 0.7
Gen.Industrial Mach.	5.3	5.4	6.0	-1.9	-0.1	- 0.7
Elect.& Electronic Equip.	8.8	8.8	9.7	0.0	0.0	- 0.9
Transportation Equip.	19.1	19.1	20.4	0.0	0.0	- 1.3
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	10.5	10.5	11.6	0.0	0.0	- 1.1
Aircraft & Parts	8.0	8.1	8.2	-1.2	-0.1	- 0.2
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	- 0.2
Non-Durable Goods	61.4	61.3	61.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Food & Kindred Prod.	13.8	13.7	14.3	0.7	0.1	- 0.5
Apparel & Textile Prod.	9.5	9.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Paper & Allied Prod.	4.0	4.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.6
Printing & Publishing	11.2	11.2	11.5	0.0	0.0	- 0.3
Newspapers & Period.	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	- 0.1
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.2	7.2	7.3	0.0	0.0	- 0.1
Petroleum Refining	6.5	6.5	6.6	0.0	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	11.3	11.3	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.4	6.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	- 0.1
Non-Manufacturing	975.7	970.1	980.4	0.6	5.6	- 4.7
Mining	52.7	52.8	54.8	-0.2	-0.1	- 2.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	50.4	50.5	52.0	-0.2	-0.1	- 1.6
Construction	40.1	39.0	39.7	2.8	1.1	0.4
HW Const.Contractors	9.0	8.9	9.1	1.1	0.1	- 0.1
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	62.7	62.6	64.9	0.2	0.1	- 2.2
Transportation	34.1	34.0	33.9	0.3	0.1	0.2
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	- 0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	16.3	16.3	16.5	0.0	0.0	- 0.2
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	- 0.1
Comm.& Elec/Gas/San Service	28.6	28.6	31.0	0.0	0.0	- 2.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	274.1	272.0	279.4	0.8	2.1	- 5.3
Wholesale Trade	60.2	59.6	62.3	1.0	0.6	- 2.1
Retail Trade	213.9	212.4	217.1	0.7	1.5	- 3.2
Gen.Merchandise Stores	29.2	28.7	29.4	1.7	0.5	- 0.2
Department Stores	10.9	11.0	12.0	-0.9	-0.1	- 1.1
Food Stores	36.1	36.3	38.4	-0.6	-0.2	- 2.3
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	23.7	23.6	25.0	0.4	0.1	- 1.3
Apparel & Acces.Stores	14.6	14.7	14.1	-0.7	-0.1	0.5
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	62.6	62.4	63.2	0.3	0.2	- 0.6
Banking	20.2	20.2	21.2	0.0	0.0	- 1.0
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.5	9.6	10.0	-1.0	-0.1	- 0.5
Insurance Carriers	9.2	9.1	9.1	1.1	0.1	0.1
Services	228.3	225.8	224.6	1.1	2.5	3.7
Hotels & Lodging Places	13.1	12.1	13.0	8.3	1.0	0.1
Personal Services	13.2	13.1	12.9	0.8	0.1	0.3
Motion Pictures	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	- 0.1
Health Services	72.2	71.9	70.3	0.4	0.3	1.9
Hospitals	29.6	29.3	28.9	1.0	0.3	0.7
Educational Services	11.8	13.3	11.5	-11.3	-1.5	0.3
Government, Total	255.2	255.5	253.8	-0.1	-0.3	1.4
Federal Government	53.4	53.1	54.2	0.6	0.3	- 0.8
State/Local Government	201.8	202.4	199.6	-0.3	-0.6	2.2
State Government	69.4	70.4	70.1	-1.4	-1.0	- 0.7
Local Government	132.4	132.0	129.5	0.3	0.4	2.9

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY 1987	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986
ALL MANUFACTURING	111,900	408.78	407.41	403.44	41.5	40.7	41.1	9.85	10.01	9.84
Durable Goods	70,500	433.47	425.17	424.15	41.8	41.0	41.1	10.37	10.37	10.32
Stone,Clay & Glass	8,600	475.23	457.45	435.34	43.8	41.7	41.5	10.85	10.97	10.49
Primary Metal Industries	3,200	454.36	442.40	441.09	45.3	43.5	44.6	10.03	10.17	9.89
Fab.Metal Products	10,400	364.59	348.96	365.31	40.6	39.7	40.5	8.98	8.79	9.02
Fab.Struct.Metals	4,700	371.32	325.92	391.11	42.1	38.8	42.1	8.82	8.40	9.29
Mach.Except Electrical	21,000	416.11	416.30	423.15	43.3	43.5	43.4	9.61	9.57	9.75
Oil Field Machinery	2,900	401.19	375.18	415.84	38.1	34.9	40.1	10.53	10.75	10.37
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	6,200	424.09	404.40	405.46	40.7	39.3	38.8	10.42	10.29	10.45
Transportation Equip.	15,200	515.04	514.32	497.25	38.9	38.7	37.9	13.24	13.29	13.12
Instr.& Related Prod.	1,500	480.82	451.35	440.44	47.7	45.0	44.0	10.08	10.03	10.01
Non-Durable Goods	41,400	368.67	376.14	365.16	41.1	40.1	40.8	8.97	9.38	8.95
Food & Kindred Prod.	8,300	331.87	322.55	331.62	43.1	41.3	42.9	7.70	7.81	7.73
Apparel & Other Text.	7,600	185.86	175.82	197.46	37.7	33.3	39.1	4.93	5.28	5.05
Paper & Allied Prod.	3,200	443.99	455.55	395.41	43.7	44.1	39.7	10.16	10.33	9.96
Printing & Publishing	5,600	400.39	412.26	395.91	40.2	41.6	41.5	9.96	9.91	9.54
Newspapers & Period.	2,000	396.80	404.19	373.04	40.0	39.9	38.3	9.92	10.13	9.74
Petroleum Refining	4,200	510.06	561.96	433.50	41.3	42.0	37.5	12.35	13.38	11.56
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extraction	22.500	494.83	486.41	443.19	44.3	43.9	40.4	11.17	11.08	10.97
Construction	31,800	451.47	436.57	400.64	40.6	38.6	35.9	11.12	11.31	11.16
Public Utilities	23,000	508.09	510.50	528.77	42.2	42.4	43.7	12.04	12.04	12.10
Wholesale Trade	46,400	386.89	379.66	359.52	39.6	39.1	38.7	9.77	9.71	9.29
Retail Trade*	122,400	193.62	194.90	189.42	30.3	30.5	30.7	6.39	6.39	6.17

* Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED*

ITEM	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986	APR 87 MAY 87	MAY 86 MAY 87
TOTAL BY INDUSTRY**	25,501	26,886	40,780	-1,385	-15,279
MINING	2,590	2,544	9,151	46	- 6,561
CONSTRUCTION	3.998	4,692	6,317	- 694	- 2,319
MANUFACTURING	5,380	5,656	9,647	- 276	- 4,267
TRANSPORTATION & PUB UTIL	1,017	1,125	1,461	- 108	- 444
TRADE	4,614	4,840	5,437	- 226	- 823
FINANCE, INS & REAL EST	1,056	1,082	996	- 26	60
SERVICES	5,025	5,239	6,304	- 214	- 1,279
GOVERNMENT & OTHER	1,821	1,708	1,467	113	354
TOTAL BY OCCUPATION**	25,501	26,886	40,780	-1,385	-15,279
PROFESSIONAL & MANAGERIAL	3,878	3,883	5,115	- 5	- 1,237
CLERICAL & SALES	5,703	5,833	7,085	- 130	- 1,382
SERVICES	2,129	2,258	2,407	- 129	- 278
PROCESSING & AGRICULTURAL	808	897	1,085	- 89	- 277
MACHINE TRADES	1,769	1,978	3,384	- 209	- 1,615
BENCHWORK	1,901	1,790	3,259	111	- 1,358
STRUCTURAL WORK	4,961	5,570	8,200	- 609	- 3,239
OTHER	4,352	4,677	10,245	- 325	- 5,893
DURATION OF CURRENT UNEMP					
TOTAL	25,501	26,886	40,780	-1,385	-15,279
UNDER 5 WEEKS	8,487	9,044	13,315	- 557	- 4,828
5 - 14 WEEKS	9,908	11,152	17,775	-1,244	- 7,867
15 WEEKS & OVER	7,106	6,690	9,690	416	- 2,584
SEX, TOTAL	25,501	26,886	40,780	-1,385	-15,279
MALE	15,777	17,375	29,527	-1,598	-13,750
FEMALE	9,724	9,511	11,253	213	- 1,529
RACE TOTAL	25,501	26,886	40,780	-1,385	-15,279
WHITE	21,544	22,825	34,423	-1,281	-12,879
NON-WHITE	3,957	4,061	6,357	- 104	- 2,400
AGE, TOTAL	25,501	26,886	40,780	-1,385	-15,279
UNDER 25	2,979	3,322	5,635	- 343	- 2,656
25 - 44	15,747	16,598	25,749	- 851	-10,002
OVER 45	6,775	6,966	9,396	- 191	- 2,621

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* The Insured Unemployed are those employed persons who had worked for employers covered by Oklahoma Unemployment Insurance Laws, and are eligible for unemployment compensation.

** Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

DATA FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 23, 1987

MAY 1987

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA

METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	MAY 87	APR 87	MAY 86
	U.S.	112,377,000	7,318,000	119,695,000	6.1	6.2	7.0
	OKLAHOMA	1,458,000	116,400	1,574,400	7.4	7.8	8.4
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	7,140	640	7,780	8.2	9.2	7.2
2	ALFALFA	3,260	100	3,360	3.0	3.9	4.9
3	ATOKA	7,710	620	8,330	7.4	8.6	8.3
4	BEAVER	2,900	110	3,010	3.7	3.7	4.6
5	BECKHAM	7,670	900	8,570	10.5	11.3	16.5
6	BLAINE	5,950	390	6,340	6.2	6.6	9.8
7	BRYAN	13,770	1,040	14,810	7.0	7.1	6.5
8	CADDO	12,070	1,260	13,330	9.5	10.0	11.7
9	CANADIAN	33,350	2,225	35,575	6.3	6.5	7.2
10	CARTER	20,000	2,025	22,025	9.2	9.6	10.7
11	CHEROKEE	15,210	1,450	16,660	8.7	9.3	11.0
12	CHOCTAW	5,070	900	5,970	15.1	15.3	11.4
13	CIMARRON	1,730	70	1,800	3.9	4.1	4.7
14	CLEVELAND	79,725	4,575	84,300	5.4	6.0	6.0
15	COAL	2,460	350	2,810	12.5	13.0	13.1
16	COMANCHE	45,800	2,275	48,075	4.7	5.2	4.9
17	COTTON	2,980	120	3,100	3.9	4.2	4.6
18	CRAIG	6,260	590	6,850	8.6	9.6	9.4
19	CREEK	27,250	3,025	30,275	10.0	10.9	11.7
20	CUSTER	13,650	920	14,570	6.3	6.3	6.6
21	DELAWARE	11,130	970	12,100	8.0	8.6	8.1
22	DEWEY	2,540	190	2,730	7.0	7.8	9.4
23	ELLIS	3,070	130	3,200	4.1	3.8	6.5
24	GARFIELD	27,650	2,125	29,775	7.1	8.0	8.6
25	GARVIN	11,300	1,130	12,430	9.1	10.0	12.0
26	GRADY	16,600	1,630	18,230	8.9	9.8	11.9
27	GRANT	3,130	150	3,280	4.6	4.7	5.3
28	GREER	2,700	130	2.830	4.6	5.3	4.7
29	HARMON	1,570	120	1,690	7.1	6.5	9.9
30	HARPER	2,350	100	2,450	4.1	4.6	4.9
31	HASKELL	3,860	650	4,510	14.4	14.2	16.5
32	HUGHES	4,540	910	5,450	16.7	16.3	17.5
33	JACKSON	11,010	750	11,760	6.4	7.1	6.9
34	JEFFERSON	3,460	370	3,830	9.7	10.6	11.6
35	JOHNSTON	3,970	280	4,250	6.6	6.7	7.8
36	KAY	24,525	1,825	26,350	6.9	7.7	7.7
37	KINGFISHER	6,350	500	6,850	7.3	7.8	9.6
38	KIOWA	5,460	280	5,740	4.9	5.5	6.8
39	LATIMER	4,230	540	4,770	11.3	11.5	16.9
40	LEFLORE	18,350	1,720	20,070	8.6	8.4	9.1
41	LINCOLN	11,630	1,230	12,860	9.6	10.7	12.8
42	LOGAN	13,590	770	14,360	5.4	5.8	6.6
43	LOVE	3,690	240	3,930	6.1	6.6	6.3
44	McCLAIN	10,750	650	11,400	5.7	6.6	7.8
45	McCURTAIN	13,990	1,380	15,370	9.0	9.9	11.2

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	MAY 87	APR 87	MAY 86
46 McINTOSH	5,980	350	6,330	5.5	6.1	8.8
47 MAJOR	3,570	240	3,810	6.3	8.5	8.9
48 MARSHALL	4,140	300	4,440	6.8	6.7	7.4
49 MAYES	13,540	1,540	15,080	10.2	10.9	12.1
50 MURRAY	5,540	560	6,100	9.2	10.1	12.9
51 MUSKOGEE	30,525	2,775	33,300	8.3	8.8	9.2
52 NOBLE	5,280	360	5,640	6.4	7.0	9.2
53 NOWATA	3,870	450	4,320	10.4	11.1	14.4
54 OKFUSKEE	5,610	470	6,080	7.7	8.7	9.8
55 OKLAHOMA	311,950	19,400	331,350	5.9	6.3	6.5
56 OKMULGEE	15,675	1,650	17,325	9.5	9.8	10.7
57 OSAGE	16,650	1,025	17,675	5.8	6.1	11.0
58 OTTAWA	10,725	2,050	12,775	16.0	17.1	21.2
59 PAWNEE	7,460	800	8,260	9.7	10.0	11.2
60 PAYNE	32,275	1,575	33,850	4.7	5.0	5.4
61 PITTSBURG	17,400	2,200	19,600	11.2	11.1	11.9
62 PONTOTOC	16,280	1,420	17,700	8.0	7.7	8.3
63 POTTAWATOMIE	25,600	2,375	27,975	8.5	8.7	8.1
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,660	370	5,030	7.4	7.5	9.8
65 ROGER MILLS	1,910	180	2,090	8.6	8.7	15.9
66 ROGERS	22,980	2,280	25,260	9.0	10.0	10.2
67 SEMINOLE	10,010	1,380	11,390	12.1	12.5	15.4
68 SEQUOYAH	15,650	1,080	16,730	6.5	6.6	7.8
69 STEPHENS	16,510	2,630	19,140	13.7	12.9	12.5
70 TEXAS	8,530	680	9,210	7.4	9.1	5.9
71 TILLMAN	4,400	370	4,770	7.8	8.0	7.9
72 TULSA	242,025	20,525	262,550	7.8	8.2	8.0
73 WAGONER	19,870	1,670	21,540	7.8	8.2	7.7
74 WASHINGTON	23,180	1,520	24,700	6.2	6.5	7.9
75 WASHITA	5,990	510	6,500	7.8	8.8	8.4
76 WOODS	5,850	240	6,090	3.9	3.8	3.0
77 WOODWARD	8,940	1,120	10,060	11.1	10.8	14.8
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	475,000	30,000	505,000	5.9	6.4	6.6
TULSA MSA	328,800	28,500	357,300	8.0	8.4	8.6

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A-NORTHWEST	35,900	2,600	38,500	6.8
B-SOUTHWEST	50,000	3,800	53,800	7.1
C-NORTH CENTRAL	79,700	5,700	85,400	6.7
D-SOUTH CENTRAL	112,600	9,300	121,900	7.6
E-CENTRAL	370,100	22,800	392,900	5.8
F-TULSA	285,900	24,600	310,500	7.9
G-EAST CENTRAL	97,100	8,700	105,800	8.2
H-SOUTHERN	88,900	8,000	96,900	8.3
I-NORTHEAST	91,700	9,400	101,100	9.3
J-EASTERN	110,000	9,600	119,600	8.0
K-SOUTHEAST	67,500	7,700	75,200	10.2
L-CLEVELAND	68,600	4,200	72,800	5.8

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

The labor force data for the Oklahoma City Metro Statistical Area showed further improvement for the April-May comparison period. A 5,700 gain in employment, combined with a 1,900 drop in unemployment, brought the unemployment rate down to 5.9 percent. This was the first time the rate has dipped below 6 percent since January, 1986. While the May figures are still not on par with the same month last year, key economic indicators are now pointing toward a rising employment trend and a lowering of the jobless level.

Spurred on by increased seasonal hiring in 6 of 8 major industrial components, wage and salary jobs moved up to 404,100 in the Oklahoma City area in May. This was a 3,900 rise from the revised April estimate, and was higher than the historical average that normally occurs in this estimation period. Over 50 percent of the job gain came in trade, where 2,000 more workers were employed. Increased seasonal hiring also pushed construction up by 800 and government by 600. The services component was another gainer, rising 400, while the remaining four industries had plus or minus changes of less than 200. Over the year, nonfarm payrolls are 11,200 below last May, but the gap continues to narrow. Trade, manufacturing, and government jobs have not yet returned to their year ago levels, but construction is now 900 ahead and the service industry has pulled even.

Manufacturing wages rose for the estimated 35,600 production workers as paychecks averaged almost $10.00 more per week in May than they did in April. This was the result of a longer scheduled workweek, some at premium pay, combined with a virtually stable hourly wage rate (off 3 cents). All of the gain was in durable goods where wages rose $15.00, compared to non-durable, where an estimated $2.00 drop occurred. Compared to last May, weekly wages are $18.00 better. Again, durable goods workers benefited to the tune of a $28.00 increase because of more hours at improved wage rates,while those in non-durable goods lost $2.00 due to lesser wage rates and a shorter work period.

Initial and continuing claims filed for insured benefits during the survey week ending May 23, 1987, totaled 6,694 - a 4.7 percent reduction from the April survey period and a 34.2 percent lower level than was in effect last May. Over the month, good progress was made by 6 of 8 major industry divisions as only government and transportation - public utilities showed minor increases in claim levels. Small increases in claimants in the government and finance - insurance - real estate industries were the only blips in an otherwise overall improvement in the year-to-year comparison of the unemployed characteristics.

Total employment, following historical trends, showed an increase seasonally during the May-June period in the Oklahoma City area. Contrary to normal historical patterns, jobless numbers and rate could show further improvement. Most employment opportunities during this time of year are in service, trade and construction - this tradition will no doubt continue.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986	APR 87 MAY 87	MAY 86 MAY 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	505,000	501,200	522,600	3,800	-17,600
Unemployment	30,000	31,900	34,400	-1,900	- 4,400
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.4	6.6	xxx	xxx
Employment	475,000	469,300	488,200	5,700	-13,200

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986
ALL MANUFACTURING	449.62	439.79	431.14	40.8	39.8	39.7	11.02	11.05	10.86
Durable Goods	473.75	458.22	445.41	40.7	39.4	38.9	11.64	11.63	11.45
Prim & Fab. Metal	408.15	391.07	391.64	45.0	43.5	41.4	9.07	8.99	9.46
Machinery	488.82	465.31	446.69	40.6	39.3	39.6	12.04	11.84	11.28
Nondurable Goods	388.10	390.19	390.83	41.2	40.9	41.8	9.42	9.54	9.35
Food & Kindred Products	336.77	322.36	339.64	42.9	40.6	43.6	7.85	7.94	7.79
Printing & Pub	390.66	409.62	377.40	37.1	38.9	37.0	10.53	10.53	10.20

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986	APR 87 MAY-87	MAY 86 MAY-87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	404.1	400.2	415.3	3.9	-11.2
MANUFACTURING	48.4	48.5	50.9	-0.1	- 2.5
DURABLE GOODS	33.1	33.2	35.1	-0.1	- 2.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.9	4.9	5.0	0.0	- 0.1
Fab Struc Metals Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Machinery	13.7	13.7	14.9	0.0	- 1.2
Mach. Except Electric	10.8	10.8	11.7	0.0	- 0.9
Elec. & Elec Equipment	2.9	2.9	3.2	0.0	-0.3
Transportation Equipment	9.8	9.9	10.1	-0.1	- 0.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	15.3	15.3	15.8	0.0	- 0.5
Food and Kindred	5.4	5.3	5.6	0.1	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	- 0.2
MINING	11.6	11.8	13.1	- 0.2	- 1.5
CONSTRUCTION	14.3	13.5	13.4	0.8	0.9
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.3	20.1	20.7	0.2	- 0.4
Transportation	9.4	9.3	9.6	0.1	- 0.2
Comm. & Public Utilities	10.9	10.8	11.1	0.1	- 0.2
TRADE	98.8	96.8	104.0	2.0	- 5.2
Wholesale Trade	22.9	22.4	23.8	0.5	- 0.9
Retail Trade	75.9	74.4	80.2	1.5	- 4.3
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	26.1	25.9	26.5	0.2	- 0.4
Banking	6.7	6.7	7.1	0.0	- 0.4
Credit Agencies	4.2	4.1	4.3	0.1	- 0.1
Insurance Carriers	5.1	5.0	5.1	0.1	0.0
SERVICES	86.5	86.1	86.5	0.4	0.0
Health Services	25.1	24.7	24.5	0.4	0.6
Hospitals	11.5	11.4	11.3	0.1	0.2
Educational Services	4.0	4.8	4.0	- 0.8	0.0
GOVERNMENT	98.1	97.5	100.2	0.6	- 2.1
Federal	30.0	29.8	31.4	0.2	- 1.4
State	33.6	33.4	33.7	0.2	- 0.1
Local	34.5	34.3	35.1	0.2	- 0.6

OKLAHOMA CITY
INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

TOTAL	6,694	7,024	10,173	- 330	-3,479
Mining	382	411	1,473	- 29	-1,091
Construction	749	916	1,484	- 167	- 735
Manufacturing	1,113	1,100	1,812	- 13	- 699
Transp Public Utilities	258	333	470	- 75	- 212
Trade	1,582	1,610	1,807	- 28	- 225
Fin. Ins. Real Estate	412	423	330	- 11	82
Services	1,822	1,879	2,491	- 57	- 669
Government & All Others	376	352	306	24	70

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

Preliminary labor force estimates place the May unemployment rate at 8.0 percent for the Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), the lowest level since January, 1986. Total employment was 328,800 or 2,800 more than April and 100 more than a year ago. Unemployment decreased by 1,500 for the month and 2,500 over the year. The improved economy also absorbed an increase of 1,300 in the total labor force for May. Withdrawal of 2,400 from the labor force over the year was also apparent. The May estimates indicate a return to the normal seasonal pattern.

Non-farm wage and salary employment showed a healthy increase of 1,500 jobs from the revised April estimate, to total 301,100 for May. All industries, except for government and manufacturing, recorded employment increases. A seasonal loss of 600 state government jobs, primarily temporary state education employees, was partially offset by an increase of 200 in local government. Services, Tulsa's second largest and fastest growing industry, registered another sharp increase of 1,000 jobs. Business services, in particular, showed the strongest gains, reflecting the business community's growing reliance on support services. Wholesale and retail trade also showed good employment growth with the greatest growth in this sector occurring in retail eating and drinking establishments. Over the year from May 1986, a 1,400 total employment increase was recorded. Job losses during the year of 2,400 in manufacturing, 900 in mining, and 500 in wholesale trade were more than offset by employment increases of 2,800 in services, 1,600 in retail trade, and 800 in construction.

The estimated 31,400 manufacturing production workers in the Tulsa MSA earned an average weekly pay of $431.01 during May, an increase of $4.23 over April and $10.72 over a year ago. Hourly earning rates showed little change for the period, thus the increase in average weekly earnings was primarily the rsult of increased average weekly hours worked.

Unemployment insurance benefits were received by 7,029 individuals during the week ending May 23, 1987 for the Tulsa MSA. This was 395 fewer than in April and 2,568 below the level of a year ago. The number of claims filed for the mining industry increased by 5 percent for the month but remained at half the level of a year ago. Increased claims also occurred in the government and other industry. This increase was 27 percent higher for the month and 132 percent higher over the year. All other industries recorded an average of 4 percent fewer claims for May and 22 percent fewer claims over the year.

Tulsa's strongest employment growth countinues in the services industry, with the most rapid growth being recorded in the business services, education services and health services sectors. This pattern of greater growth in service orinented sectors is also reflected in the retail trade sector's growth which is led by eating and drinking establishments.

TULSA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986	APR 87 MAY 87	MAY 86 MAY 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	357,300	356,000	359,700	1,300	-2,400
Unemployment	28,500	30,000	31,000	-1,500	-2,500
Unemployment Rate	8.0	8.4	8.6	xxx	xxx
Employment	328,800	326,000	328,700	2,800	100

TULSA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986
ALL MANUFACTURING	431.01	426.78	420.29	40.7	40.3	39.8	10.59	10.59	10.56
Durable Goods	444.98	437.09	433.42	40.6	40.1	39.8	10.96	10.90	10.89
Prim & Fab. Metal	367.48	368.54	400.79	38.2	39.5	42.1	9.62	9.33	9.52
Machinery	397.71	381.61	397.49	40.5	38.9	39.2	9.82	9.81	10.14
Non-Durable Goods	370.23	382.53	363.91	41.0	41.0	40.3	9.03	9.33	9.03
Printing & Pub	456.44	463.40	419.74	44.1	43.8	42.1	10.35	10.58	9.97

TULSA
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands MAY 1987	 APR 1987	 MAY 1986	Absolute Change From APR 87 MAY 87	 MAY 86 MAY 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	301.1	299.6	299.7	1.5	1.4
MANUFACTURING	49.1	49.2	51.5	-0.1	-2.4
DURABLE GOODS	38.0	38.1	40.3	-0.1	-2.3
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	0.2
Primary & Fabricated Metals	10.5	10.2	10.4	0.3	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	1.8	1.6	1.7	0.2	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	8.7	8.6	8.7	0.1	0.0
Fab. Struc. Metal Products	5.0	4.9	5.0	0.1	0.0
Machinery	13.4	13.6	14.7	-0.2	-1.3
Mach. Except Electric	10.2	10.3	11.3	-0.1	-1.1
Const. & Related Machinery	4.1	4.1	4.6	0.0	-0.5
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.2	3.3	3.4	-0.1	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	7.3	7.4	8.5	-0.1	-1.2
NON-DURABLE GOODS	11.1	11.1	11.2	0.0	-0.1
Printing & Publishing	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.1
MINING	16.9	16.8	17.8	0.1	-0.9
CONSTRUCTION	12.9	12.8	12.1	0.1	0.8
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.8	22.5	22.7	0.3	0.1
Transportation	15.3	15.1	14.4	0.2	0.9
Comm. & Public Utilities	7.5	7.4	8.3	0.1	-0.8
TRADE	73.8	73.3	72.7	0.5	1.1
Wholesale Trade	18.5	18.3	19.0	0.2	0.5
Retail Trade	55.3	55.0	53.7	0.3	1.6
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	17.5	17.5	17.7	0.0	-0.2
Banking	4.4	4.4	4.8	0.0	-0.4
SERVICES	71.4	70.4	68.6	1.0	2.8
Health Services	21.4	21.2	20.5	0.2	0.9
Hospitals	11.7	11.5	11.1	0.2	0.6
Educational Services	5.7	5.7	4.8	0.0	0.9
GOVERNMENT	36.7	37.1	36.6	-0.4	0.1
Federal	4.8	4.8	4.9	0.0	-0.1
State	5.2	5.8	5.7	-0.6	-0.5
Local	26.7	26.5	26.0	0.2	0.7

TULSA
INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

TOTAL	7,029	7,424	9,597	-395	-2,568
Mining	474	451	945	23	- 471
Construction	1,002	1,135	1,410	-133	- 408
Manufacturing	2,154	2,270	3,433	-116	-1,279
Transp Public Utilities	316	318	349	- 2	- 33
Trade	1,147	1,185	1,345	- 38	- 198
Fin. Ins. Real Estate	305	328	326	- 23	- 21
Services	1,237	1,427	1,619	-190	- 382
Government & All Others	394	310	170	84	224

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

The unemployment rate continued to improve as it moved downward to 7.1 percent for May, nearly a full percentage point below the revised April estimate and one and one-half percent below that of May 1986. This is the lowest rate since January, 1986. Employment increased by 375 over April, while unemployment dropped by 250 and an increase of 125 to the labor force was absorbed. Total employment was still 1,425 lower, with 600 less unemployed than a year ago. Total labor force dropped by 2,025 over the year.

Non-farm wage and salary jobs increased by 200 during May with all gains indicated in the wholesale and retail trade sectors. All other industry areas showed no change, a pattern that has occurred for the past three months, and is indicative of stabilization of the employment situation.

There were 1,200 fewer non-farm wage and salary jobs than in May 1986. Only the service and construction industries reflected no change over the year, while job losses of 20 percent or higher were experienced in the state government and finance, insurance and real estate industries. Losses between 5 and 10 percent occurred in transportation and public utilities, mining, manufacturing and retail trade sectors, while all other industries had losses of less than 5 percent for the year.

ENID
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986	APR 87 MAY 87	MAY 86 MAY 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	29,775	29,650	31,800	125	-2,025
Unemployment	2,125	2,375	2,725	-250	- 600
Unemployment Rate	7.1	8.0	8.6	xxx	xxx
Employment	27,650	27,275	29,075	375	-1,425

ENID
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number in Thousands MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986	Absolute Change From APR 87 MAY 87	MAY 86 MAY 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21,700	21,500	22,900	200	-1,200
MANUFACTURING	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	- 100
DURABLE GOODS	700	700	800	0	- 100
NON-DURABLE GOODS	800	800	800	0	0
MINING	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	- 100
CONSTRUCTION	800	800	800	0	0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,100	2,100	2,300	0	- 200
TRADE	6,300	6,100	6,600	200	- 300
Wholesale Trade	1,400	1,300	1,400	100	0
Retail Trade	4,900	4,800	5,200	100	- 300
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1,000	1,000	1,200	0	- 200
SERVICES	5,200	5,200	5,200	0	0
GOVERNMENT	3,600	3,600	3,900	0	- 300
Federal	400	400	400	0	0
State	900	900	1,100	0	- 200
Local	2,300	2,300	2,400	0	- 100

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

The Lawton area unemployment rate during May was 4.7 percent, a one-half percentage point below April and slightly under the 4.9 percent estimated in May, 1986. Increased hiring for harvest was primarily responsible for the seasonal rise in employment and dropping the level of jobless workers.

Total non-farm wage and salary employment remained unchanged from April as increases in construction and service jobs offset similar declines in state and local government. Trade, service and government still comprise the majority of job loss over the year, but this trend may be changing in the coming months.

Current prospects indicate some seasonal job opportunities in the next few weeks in construction, service and tourism. Overall stability in the labor force components should be evident in the short term.

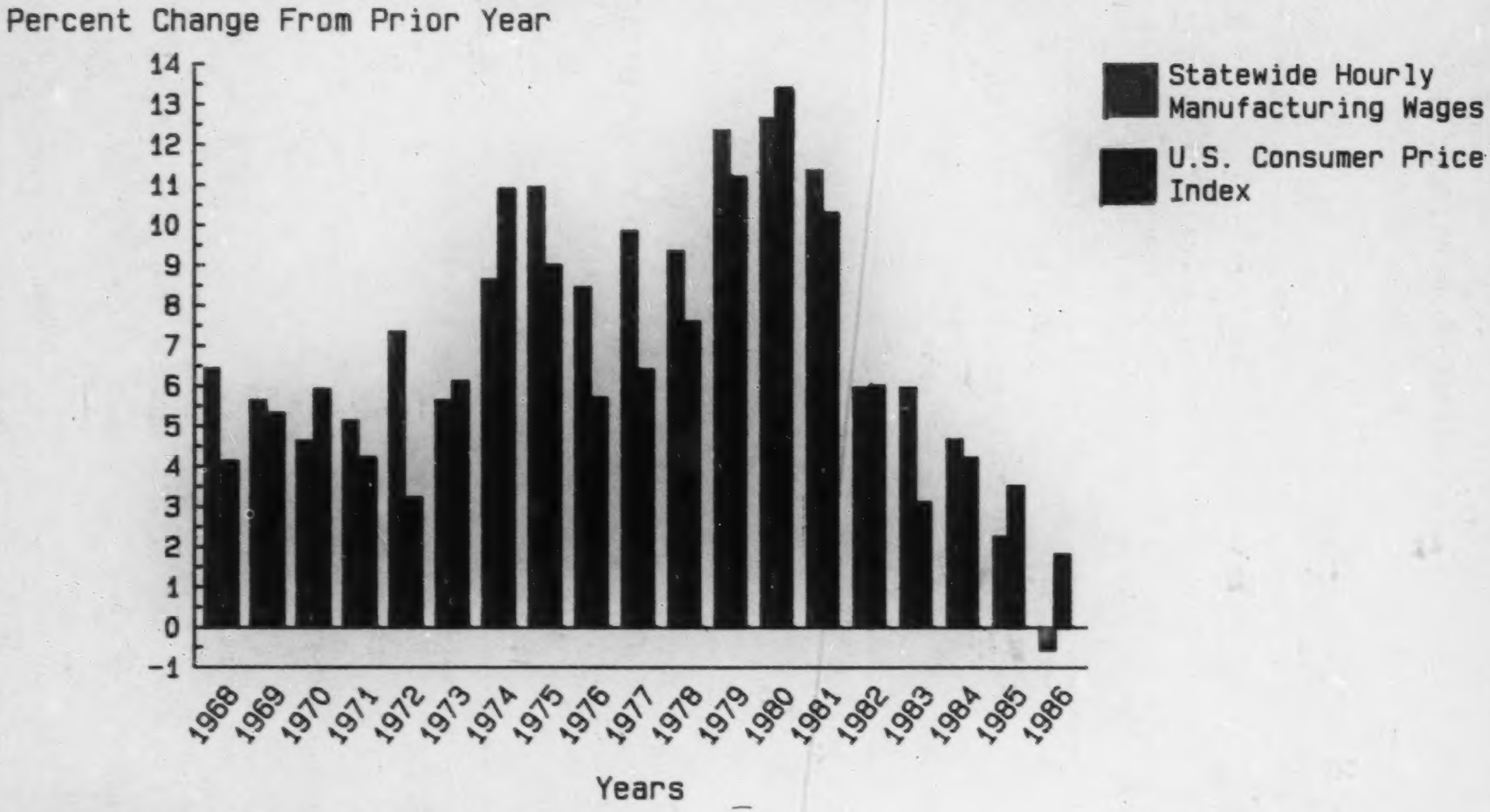
LAWTON
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986	APR 87 MAY 87	MAY 87 MAY 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	48,075	47,800	48,925	275	-850
Unemployment	2,275	2,475	2,400	-200	-125
Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.2	4.9	xxx	xxx
Employment	45,800	45,325	46,525	475	-725

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986	APR 87 MAY 87	MAY 86 MAY 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	32,800	32,800	34,100	0	-1,300
MINING	200	200	200	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	1,400	1,300	1,300	100	0
MANUFACTURING	3,300	3,300	3,400	0	- 100
DURABLE GOODS	400	400	500	0	- 100
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0
TRADE	8,400	8,400	8,800	0	- 400
Wholesale Trade	900	900	900	0	0
Retail Trade	7,500	7,500	7,900	0	- 400
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
SERVICES	5,500	5,400	6,000	100	- 500
GOVERNMENT	11,200	11,400	11,600	- 200	- 400
Federal	5,500	5,500	5,600	0	- 100
State	1,100	1,200	1,300	- 100	- 200
Local	4,600	4,700	4,700	- 100	- 100

COMPARISON OF CHANGES IN HOURLY MANUFACTURING WAGES IN OKLAHOMA TO CHANGES IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - 1968 - 1986



Wage and C.P.I. data derived from programs
administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics,
U.S. Department of Labor

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

JUNE 1987

The Oklahoma Labor Market
is published monthly by the
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Oklahoma Employment
Security Commission

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Oklahoma Labor Market provides
information from household and
industry surveys. Employment,
unemployment, insured claimant
characteristics, hours and
earnings data are compiled and
analyzed.

RUSTY GATES, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

WORKER TOTALS HIGHER

Positive employment trends continued statewide in June as an estimated 1,461,900 persons were gainfully employed, according to the latest estimates. The impetus for the 4,800 gain over the revised May level was provided primarily by increased seasonal hiring in agriculture and the private sector of the payroll series.

A slight upturn in the number of unemployed and a growing labor force produced a 7.6 percent jobless rate. This was only a small increase over the May rate and a substantial improvement over the 8.5 percent posted in June of 1986.

Jobless levels normally rise in June and can be traced to the influx of students and recent graduates of local schools and universities into the labor force.

PAYROLL JOBS SHOW MODERATE RISE

Wage and salary workers in Oklahoma totaled 1,134,500 in June, up 1,600 from the previous month. The private sector created 5,700 new jobs to offset a seasonal drop of 4,500 in government. With an 1,800 monthly gain, the service industry was again the leading gainer, followed closely by manufacturing and trade. Employment in mining drifted 300 lower over the month.

The June non-farm wage and salary level was down 11,100 from the corresponding estimate for June of last year. Lower job levels in manufacturing and trade account for over 90 percent of the annual drop, even though both of these major industries made significant improvement in June. The best job expansion over the year was provided by the service industry, which grew by 1,400 and was anchored by the 1,500 rise in the employment strata of health and medical organizations.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS---340.1

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(UNADJUSTED)

UNITED STATES	6.3%
OKLAHOMA	7.6%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	6.2%
TULSA MSA	8.2%
LAWTON MSA	5.3%
ENID MSA	7.2%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING
(UNADJUSTED)

UNITED STATES	40.1
OKLAHOMA	41.0
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	40.9
TULSA MSA	40.3

PRODUCTION WORKERS HOLD GAINS

Oklahoma production workers in manufacturing plants, currently estimated at 114,000, earned an average $410.82 per week in June. This was off 36 cents from the revised May estimate of $411.18 as the workweek was slightly shorter while wage rates were slightly higher.

Durable goods dropped $3.40 on average while non-durable moved up by $5.92.

Compared to June 1986, the average weekly paycheck for all manufacturing workers was over $10.00 higher in the current survey month. The primary cause is the upward trend of hourly wage rates in most of the components in manufacturing. This progressive pattern prevailed for both durable and non-durable production workers.

Hours and earnings surveyed for the five non-manufacturing industries show a stable to modest increase trend in all but construction, which suffered a shorter work period in June due to adverse weather conditions.

INSURED JOBLESS CLAIMS SHRINK

Characteristics of the insured unemployed indicate a total in the June survey week that was 5.2 percent lower than last month. Compared to June 1986, this total has been cut 41.4 percent.

Among the various occupational categories, all had over the month improvement except professional and managerial, which had a 200 increase. Annual gains were shared by all components.

By industry, only services and government were higher than May. Since last June, claimants formerly employed in mining and manufacturing have shown the most improvement.

JOBLESS RATES RISE SEASONALLY

Normal seasonal increases in the jobless rate were evident in a majority of Oklahoma's 77 counties and 4 metropolitan areas in June. The unemployment rate rose in 41 counties, fell in 33, and was the same in 3 others.

Only 16 counties now register double-digit rates compared to 29 in July of 1986. Also, 38 counties are now below the June state rate of 7.6.

More importantly, 68 counties show rates lower than those estimated for last July, as well as each of the metropolitan statistical areas.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

(*By Place of Residence)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands) JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	PERCENT CHANGE MAY 87 JUNE 87	ABSOLUTE CHANGE MAY 87 JUNE 87	JUNE 86 JUNE 87
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,581.7	1,574.6	1,629.7	0.5	7.1	-48.0
Unemployment	119.8	117.5	138.1	2.0	2.3	-18.3
Unemployment Rate	7.6	7.5	8.5	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,461.9	1,457.1	1,491.6	0.3	4.8	-29.7
Agriculture	45.0	42.8	50.0	5.1	2.2	- 5.0
Domestic Service- Self-Employed- Unpaid Family Workers	141.3	141.1	144.0	0.1	0.2	-2.7
Idled by Labor Disputes	0	0	1.0	0	0	-1.0

**Labor force data refers to place of resident, as required by the U. S Department of Labor. As a result, these estimates remove the effect of multiple jobholders and nonresident commuters included in wage and salary employment on a place-of-work basis. Workers idled by labor disputes are counted in total employment.*

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(By Place of Work)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands) JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	PERCENT CHANGE MAY 87 JUNE 87	ABSOLUTE CHANGE MAY 87 JUN 87	JUN 86 JUN 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS	1,134.5	1,132.9	1,145.6	0.1	1.6	-11.1
Manufacturing	158.9	157.7	164.4	0.8	1.2	- 5.5
Durable Goods	97.1	96.4	102.2	0.7	0.7	- 5.1
Lumber & Wood Prod.	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.8	0.1	0.1
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	10.5	10.4	10.9	1.0	0.1	- 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	4.5	4.2	3.9	7.1	0.3	0.6
Fabricated Metal Prod.	14.9	14.6	15.3	2.1	0.3	- 0.4
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	7.6	7.4	7.8	2.7	0.2	- 0.2
Machinery Exc.Electrical	30.8	30.7	32.7	0.3	0.1	- 1.9
Constr. & Related Mach.	9.2	9.3	10.0	-1.1	-0.1	- 0.8
Oil Field Machinery	5.5	5.6	5.7	-1.8	-0.1	- 0.2
Gen.Industrial Mach.	5.5	5.3	6.1	3.8	0.2	- 0.6
Elect.& Electronic Equip.	8.7	8.8	9.5	-1.1	-0.1	- 0.8
Transportation Equip.	18.8	19.0	20.4	-1.1	-0.2	- 1.6
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	10.5	10.4	11.6	1.0	0.1	- 1.1
Aircraft & Parts	7.8	8.0	8.3	-2.5	-0.2	- 0.5
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.5	2.4	2.7	4.2	0.1	- 0.2
Non-Durable Goods	61.8	61.3	62.2	0.8	0.5	- 0.4
Food & Kindred Prod.	13.8	13.7	14.3	0.7	0.1	- 0.5
Apparel & Textile Prod.	9.5	9.5	9.9	0.0	0.0	- 0.4
Paper & Allied Prod.	4.2	4.0	3.5	5.0	0.2	0.7
Printing & Publishing	11.1	11.2	11.4	-0.9	-0.1	- 0.3
Newspapers & Period.	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.2	7.2	7.4	0.0	0.0	- 0.2
Petroleum Refining	6.5	6.5	6.7	0.0	0.0	- 0.2
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	11.4	11.3	11.3	0.9	0.1	0.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.4	6.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	- 0.1
Non-Manufacturing	975.6	975.2	981.2	0.0	0.4	- 5.6
Mining	52.4	52.7	54.3	-0.6	-0.3	- 1.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	50.0	50.4	51.6	-0.8	-0.4	- 1.6
Construction	41.1	40.1	40.5	2.5	1.0	0.6
HV Const.Contractors	9.1	9.0	9.3	1.1	0.1	- 0.2
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	63.2	62.7	63.9	0.8	0.5	- 0.7
Transportation	34.7	34.1	33.8	1.8	0.6	0.9
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	- 0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	16.6	16.3	16.3	1.8	0.3	0.3
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.7	1.6	1.7	6.2	0.1	0.0
Comm.& Elec/Gas/San Service	28.5	28.6	30.1	-0.3	-0.1	- 1.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	275.5	274.3	280.8	0.4	1.2	- 5.3
Wholesale Trade	61.4	60.2	63.2	2.0	1.2	- 1.8
Retail Trade	214.1	214.1	217.6	0.0	0.0	- 3.5
Gen.Merchandise Stores	29.5	29.3	30.1	0.7	0.2	- 0.6
Department Stores	11.0	11.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	- 1.4
Food Stores	35.9	36.1	38.2	-0.6	-0.2	- 2.3
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	24.0	23.8	25.4	0.8	0.2	- 1.4
Apparel & Acces.Stores	14.5	14.6	14.1	-0.7	-0.1	0.4
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	63.3	62.6	63.4	1.1	0.7	- 0.1
Banking	20.5	20.2	21.3	1.5	0.3	- 0.8
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.4	9.5	10.0	-1.1	-0.1	- 0.6
Insurance Carriers	9.2	9.2	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Services	229.2	227.4	227.8	0.8	1.8	1.4
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.7	12.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	- 0.6
Personal Services	13.2	13.2	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Motion Pictures	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	- 0.1
Health Services	72.4	72.2	70.9	0.3	0.2	1.5
Hospitals	29.9	29.6	29.1	1.0	0.3	0.8
Educational Services	10.8	11.5	10.9	-6.1	-0.7	- 0.1
Government, Total	250.9	255.4	250.5	-1.8	-4.5	0.4
Federal Government	53.9	53.3	54.3	1.1	0.6	- 0.4
State/Local Government	197.0	202.1	196.2	-2.5	-5.1	0.8
State Government	64.6	69.4	65.5	-6.9	-4.8	- 0.9
Local Government	132.4	132.7	130.7	-0.2	-0.3	1.7

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986
ALL MANUFACTURING	114,000	410.82	411.18	400.61	41.0	41.2	41.3	10.02	9.98	9.70
Durable Goods	71,700	433.78	437.18	426.47	41.0	41.4	42.1	10.58	10.56	10.13
Stone,Clay & Glass	8,600	450.28	470.24	451.93	41.5	43.5	43.0	10.85	10.81	10.51
Primary Metal Industries	3,400	444.84	455.85	441.44	44.0	45.0	44.5	10.11	10.13	9.92
Fab.Metal Products	10,500	358.80	365.89	360.11	41.1	40.7	39.1	8.73	8.99	9.21
Fab.Struct.Metals	4,800	348.47	371.28	370.21	42.6	42.0	39.3	8.18	8.84	9.42
Mach.Except Electrical	21,800	432.98	426.89	430.59	42.2	42.1	46.5	10.26	10.14	9.26
Oil Field Machinery	3,300	387.02	391.95	421.20	37.0	37.4	40.5	10.46	10.48	10.40
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	6,200	426.94	423.94	405.20	40.7	41.0	40.0	10.49	10.34	10.13
Transportation Equip	15,100	518.93	520.48	495.52	38.9	38.9	38.0	13.34	13.38	13.04
Instr.& Related Prod.	1,600	478.66	482.73	471.28	45.5	45.8	47.7	10.52	10.54	9.88
Non-Durable Goods	42,300	374.10	368.18	356.89	41.2	41.0	40.1	9.08	8.98	8.90
Food & Kindred Prod.	8,600	319.49	332.64	336.80	41.6	43.2	42.1	7.68	7.70	8.00
Apparel & Other Text.	7,800	187.22	189.76	190.32	37.0	37.8	36.6	5.06	5.02	5.20
Paper & Allied Prod.	3,400	434.70	439.62	394.13	41.4	43.1	39.1	10.50	10.20	10.08
Printing & Publishing	5,600	426.26	397.01	375.56	43.1	39.9	41.0	9.89	9.95	9.16
Newspapers & Period.	2,000	394.35	396.40	370.28	39.2	40.0	37.9	10.06	9.91	9.77
Petroleum Refining	4,200	522.07	515.42	452.35	41.5	41.3	38.4	12.58	12.48	11.78
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extraction	22,100	483.51	485.98	454.66	42.6	44.1	40.2	11.35	11.02	11.31
Construction	33,100	419.25	451.47	402.80	37.3	40.6	37.4	11.24	11.12	10.77
Public Utilities	23,000	501.43	506.88	503.89	40.8	42.0	41.0	12.29	12.04	12.29
Wholesale Trade	48,300	367.20	372.39	363.89	40.0	39.7	39.9	9.18	9.38	9.12
Retail Trade*	122,900	192.82	189.68	189.95	30.9	30.3	31.5	6.24	6.26	6.03

* Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED*

ITEM	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	MAY 87 JUNE 87	JUNE 86 JUNE 87
TOTAL BY INDUSTRY**	24,173	25,501	41,279	-1,328	-17,106
MINING	2,394	2,590	9,576	- 196	- 7,182
CONSTRUCTION	3,630	3,998	6,336	- 368	- 2,706
MANUFACTURING	4,909	5,380	9,081	- 471	- 4,172
TRANSPORTATION & PUB UTIL	897	1,017	1,391	- 120	- 494
TRADE	4,257	4,614	5,457	- 357	- 1,200
FINANCE, INS & REAL EST	998	1,056	1,058	- 58	- 60
SERVICES	5,244	5,025	6,731	219	- 1,487
GOVERNMENT & OTHER	1,844	1,821	1,649	23	195
TOTAL BY OCCUPATION**	24,173	25,501	41,279	-1,328	-17,106
PROFESSIONAL & MANAGERIAL	4,078	3,878	5,651	200	- 1,573
CLERICAL & SALES	5,489	5,703	7,469	- 214	- 1,980
SERVICES	1,996	2,129	2,407	- 133	- 411
PROCESSING & AGRICULTURAL	749	808	1,021	- 59	- 272
MACHINE TRADES	1,472	1,769	3,405	- 297	- 1,933
BENCHWORK	1,623	1,901	2,688	- 278	- 1,065
STRUCTURAL WORK	4,618	4,961	8,253	- 343	-3,635
OTHER	4,148	4,352	10,385	- 204	- 6,237
DURATION OF CURRENT UNEMP					
TOTAL	24,173	25,501	41,279	-1,328	-17,106
UNDER 5 WEEKS	8,410	8,487	12,625	- 77	- 4,215
5 - 14 WEEKS	8,904	9,908	17,578	-1,004	- 8,674
15 WEEKS & OVER	6,859	7,106	11,076	- 247	- 4,217
SEX, TOTAL	24,173	25,501	41,279	-1,328	-17,106
MALE,	14,518	15,777	29,716	-1,259	-15,198
FEMALE	9,655	9,724	11,563	- 69	- 1,908
RACE TOTAL	24,173	25,501	41,279	-1,328	-17,106
WHITE	20,603	21,544	35,024	- 941	-14,421
NON-WHITE	3,570	3,957	6,255	- 387	- 2,685
AGE, TOTAL	24,173	25,501	41,279	-1,328	-17,106
UNDER 25	2,875	2,979	5,758	- 104	- 2,883
25 - 44	14,963	15,747	26,094	- 784	-11,131
OVER 45	6,335	6,775	9,427	- 440	- 3,092

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* The Insured Unemployed are those employed persons who had worked for employers covered by Oklahoma Unemployment Insurance Laws, and are eligible for unemployment compensation.

** Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

DATA FOR WEEK ENDING June 20, 1987

JUNE 1987

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA
METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	JUNE 87	MAY 87	JUNE 86
	U.S.	113,498,000	7,655,000	121,153,000	6.3	6.1	7.3
	OKLAHOMA	1,461,900	119,800	1,581,700	7.6	7.5	8.5
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	8,030	720	8,750	8.2	8.2	7.4
2	ALFALFA	3,280	90	3,370	2.7	3.0	5.0
3	ATOKA	7,800	650	8,450	7.7	7.6	8.1
4	BEAVER	2,940	120	3,060	3.9	3.6	4.8
5	BECKHAM	7,670	900	8,570	10.5	10.6	16.4
6	BLAINE	5,960	370	6,330	5.8	6.2	10.2
7	BRYAN	13,500	1,070	14,570	7.3	7.0	7.2
8	CADDO	11,750	1,300	13,050	10.0	9.5	12.3
9	CANADIAN	33,475	2,500	35,975	6.9	6.3	7.2
10	CARTER	20,150	2,050	22,200	9.2	9.3	10.9
11	CHEROKEE	15,060	1,580	16,640	9.5	8.9	10.0
12	CHOCTAW	4,960	880	5,840	15.1	15.1	12.6
13	CIMARRON	1,750	70	1,820	3.8	3.9	5.1
14	CLEVELAND	80,025	4,825	84,850	5.7	5.6	6.1
15	COAL	2,440	330	2,770	11.9	12.5	12.6
16	COMANCHE	45,875	2,575	48,450	5.3	4.8	5.0
17	COTTON	3,040	130	3,170	4.1	3.9	4.6
18	CRAIG	6,270	570	6,840	8.3	8.7	9.1
19	CREEK	27,625	2,950	30,575	9.6	10.2	11.7
20	CUSTER	13,380	930	14,310	6.5	6.4	7.4
21	DELAWARE	11,070	950	12,020	7.9	8.1	7.7
22	DEWEY	2,510	200	2,710	7.4	7.0	9.0
23	ELLIS	3,090	130	3,220	4.0	4.1	6.0
24	GARFIELD	28,050	2,175	30,225	7.2	7.2	8.4
25	GARVIN	11,270	1,180	12,450	9.5	9.2	12.6
26	GRADY	16,000	1,760	17,790	9.9	9.0	12.7
27	GRANT	3,240	130	3,370	3.9	4.3	4.2
28	GREER	2,770	120	2,890	4.2	4.6	5.2
29	HARMON	1,640	100	1,740	5.7	7.1	9.4
30	HARPER	2,380	80	2,460	3.3	4.1	5.0
31	HASKELL	3,720	670	4,390	15.3	14.0	18.0
32	HUGHES	4,600	880	5,480	16.1	16.8	18.0
33	JACKSON	11,030	810	11,840	6.8	6.4	6.4
34	JEFFERSON	3,390	360	3,750	9.6	9.7	11.9
35	JOHNSTON	3,730	300	4,030	7.4	6.8	8.5
36	KAY	24,525	1,750	26,275	6.7	6.7	7.5
37	KINGFISHER	6,360	530	6,890	7.7	7.3	9.2
38	KIOWA	5,530	280	5,810	4.8	4.9	6.8
39	LATIMER	4,210	580	4,790	12.1	11.3	14.8
40	LEFLORE	17,770	1,770	19,540	9.1	8.6	9.2
41	LINCOLN	11,530	1,290	12,820	10.1	9.6	12.3
42	LOGAN	13,640	750	14,390	5.2	5.4	7.4
43	LOVE	3,610	250	3,860	6.5	6.3	6.6
44	McCLAIN	10,790	740	11,530	6.4	5.7	8.5
45	McCURTAIN	14,050	1,450	15,500	9.4	9.1	13.1

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	JUNE 87	MAY 87	JUNE 86
46 McINTOSH	5,970	380	6,350	6.0	5.5	7.6
47 MAJOR	3,580	260	3,840	6.8	6.8	10.0
48 MARSHALL	4,180	320	4,500	7.1	6.6	7.5
49 MAYES	13,590	1,590	15,180	10.5	10.4	11.9
50 MURRAY	5,570	580	6,150	9.4	9.2	14.9
51 MUSKOGEE	30,400	2925	33,325	8.8	8.4	8.8
52 NOBLE	5,310	350	5,660	6.2	6.4	8.2
53 NOWATA	3,830	480	4,310	11.1	10.4	13.5
54 OKFUSKEE	5,580	440	6,020	7.3	7.6	9.5
55 OKLAHOMA	313,100	20,300	333,400	6.1	6.0	6.5
56 OKMULGEE	15,575	1,650	17,225	9.6	9.5	10.5
57 OSAGE	16,875	1,325	18,200	7.3	5.8	10.8
58 OTTAWA	10,475	1,975	12,450	15.9	16.0	20.4
59 PAWNEE	7,360	850	8,210	10.4	9.7	12.2
60 PAYNE	30,900	1,750	32,650	5.4	4.7	5.8
61 PITTSBURG	17,600	2,375	19,975	11.9	11.4	12.0
62 PONTOTOC	16,020	1,250	17,270	7.2	8.1	8.4
63 POTTAWATOMIE	25,700	2,475	28,175	8.8	8.3	8.6
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,660	350	5,010	7.0	7.2	10.1
65 ROGER MILLS	1,950	240	2,190	11.0	8.6	13.4
66 ROGERS	23,290	2,410	25,700	9.4	9.2	10.3
67 SEMINOLE	9,880	1,360	11,240	12.1	12.3	16.5
68 SEQUOYAH	15,770	1,080	16,850	6.4	6.6	7.7
69 STEPHENS	16,550	1,990	18,540	10.7	13.8	12.7
70 TEXAS	8,640	700	9,340	7.5	8.0	7.6
71 TILLMAN	4,420	350	4,770	7.3	7.6	7.5
72 TULSA	245,300	21,375	266,675	8.0	7.9	8.2
73 WAGONER	20,140	1,760	21,900	8.0	7.9	7.9
74 WASHINGTON	23,260	1,510	24,770	6.1	6.2	7.7
75 WASHITA	6,000	570	6,570	8.7	7.8	9.0
76 WOODS	5,790	160	5,950	2.7	3.9	3.1
77 WOODWARD	9,080	860	9,940	8.7	8.8	14.5
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	476,700	31,600	508,300	6.2	6.1	6.7
TULSA MSA	333,200	29,800	363,000	8.2	8.1	8.7

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A-NORTHWEST	36,200	2,300	38,500	6.0
B-SOUTHWEST	50,000	4,000	54,000	7.4
C-NORTH CENTRAL	80,300	5,600	85,900	6.5
D-SOUTH CENTRAL	111,800	9,200	121,000	7.6
E-CENTRAL	371,400	24,000	395,400	6.1
F-TULSA	289,800	25,600	315,400	8.1
G-EAST CENTRAL	95,600	9,000	104,600	8.6
H-SOUTHERN	88,300	8,000	96,300	8.3
I-NORTHEAST	91,800	9,500	101,300	9.4
J-EASTERN	111,000	10,100	121,100	8.3
K-SOUTHEAST	67,000	8,100	75,100	10.8
L-CLEVELAND	68,800	4,400	73,200	6.0

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

Total employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area increased 1,800 in June, unemployment increased by 1,000, and the labor force total expanded by 2,800. These changes are historically and seasonally consistent with patterns established in prior years. The resulting unemployment rate of 6.2 percent was slightly above the revised May rate, but was well below the 6.7 percent posted in June of 1986. Employment was off only 3.4 percent from the June 1986 level, while the number of unemployed has been reduced a strong 10.7 percent.

Total non-agricultural employment, estimated by the June survey of the payroll series, puts the total at 403,800, down a minor 200 since May. Improving local economic conditions and expanded seasonal hiring were responsible for most of the advance. Services was the leading gainer in June, helped up mostly by summer hiring in legal services and membership organizations. Construction and finance - insurance - real estate also pushed upward in June. Normal seasonal contractions of educational employees of the state level brought government to a 1,300 lower level than May.

Annual comparison disclosed an 7,800 overall job loss this June compared to the corresponding 1986 month. The longest absolute change is in trade, off 5,500 . On the plus side, three major divisions - construction - services - transportation-public utilities - are all now employing more people than at the same time last year.

Average weekly wages for the estimated 35,700 manufacturing production workers rose $2.00 in June. Durable goods had the same scheduled work-week as May, at slightly higher wage rates, while the non-durable goods people experienced a longer work period at lower rates. The greatest monthly change occurred in the printing and publishing industry where an 8 hour longer week, pushed average earnings up by $80.00.

Again in June, the average weekly initial and continuing claims for insured benefits dropped. Five of the eight major industrial classifications showed improved conditions while the other three drifted higher compared to last June, total claimants have been reduced by 27 percent. The majority of the constriction has been centered in farm industries - mining - construction - manufacturing and service.

Employment opportunities and job totals will probably continue to expand seasonally in some industries during the next month. The exception will be government, where seasonal lows normally occur in July - August due to shutdown of school systems. Unemployment usually peaks in July and subsides in the remaining months of the year. This trend should continue.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	MAY 87 JUNE 87	JUNE 86 JUNE 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	508,300	505,500	528,800	2,800	-20,500
Unemployment	31,600	30,600	35,400	1,000	- 3,800
Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.1	6.7	xxx	xxx
Employment	476,700	474,900	493,400	1,800	-16,700

OKLAHOMA CITY

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986
ALL MANUFACTURING	455.63	453.29	433.48	40.9	40.8	40.1	11.14	11.11	10.81
Durable Goods	480.70	478.27	449.16	40.6	40.6	39.4	11.84	11.78	11.40
Prim & Fab. Metal	399.17	409.95	384.06	44.5	45.0	40.3	8.97	9.11	9.53
Machinery	506.75	492.47	445.76	40.9	40.7	39.8	12.39	12.10	11.20
Nondurable Goods	392.70	386.87	388.74	42.0	41.2	41.8	9.35	9.39	9.30
Food & Kindred Products	308.92	338.77	341.20	41.3	43.1	43.8	7.48	7.86	7.79
Printing & Pub	469.35	390.66	371.86	45.0	37.1	36.6	10.43	10.53	10.16

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	Absolute Change From MAY 87 JUNE 87	JUNE 86 JUNE 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	403.8	404.0	411.6	-0.2	-7.8
MANUFACTURING	48.6	48.4	50.2	0.2	-1.6
DURABLE GOODS	33.1	33.1	34.5	0.0	-1.4
Primary & Fabricated Metal	5.0	4.9	4.9	0.1	0.1
Fab Struc Metals Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Mach. Except Electric	10.8	10.8	11.3	0.0	-0.5
Elec. & Elec Equipment	2.9	2.9	3.1	0.0	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	9.8	9.8	10.1	0.0	-0.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	15.5	15.3	15.7	0.2	-0.2
Food and Kindred	5.6	5.4	5.6	0.2	0.0
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	-0.2
MINING	11.3	11.6	12.6	-0.3	-1.3
CONSTRUCTION	14.7	14.3	13.9	0.4	0.8
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.4	20.3	20.0	0.1	0.4
Transportation	9.5	9.4	9.5	0.1	0.0
Comm. & Public Utilities	10.9	10.9	10.5	0.0	0.4
TRADE	98.1	98.5	103.6	-0.4	-5.5
Wholesale Trade	22.8	22.8	23.9	0.0	-1.1
Retail Trade	75.3	75.7	79.7	-0.4	-4.4
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	26.4	25.9	26.6	0.5	-0.2
Banking	6.8	6.7	7.0	0.1	-0.2
Credit Agencies	4.1	4.1	4.3	0.0	-0.2
Insurance Carriers	5.1	5.0	5.1	0.1	0.0
SERVICES	87.5	86.9	86.7	0.6	0.8
Health Services	25.0	25.2	24.8	-0.2	0.2
Hospitals	11.6	11.5	11.4	0.1	0.2
Educational Services	3.7	4.0	3.4	-0.3	0.3
GOVERNMENT	96.8	98.1	98.0	-1.3	-1.2
Federal	30.0	30.0	31.2	0.0	-1.2
State	31.9	33.6	32.0	-1.7	-0.1
Local	34.9	34.5	34.8	0.4	0.1

OKLAHOMA CITY
INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

TOTAL	6,509	6,694	10,372	-185	-3,863
Mining	374	382	1,560	- 8	-1,186
Construction	690	749	1,475	- 59	- 785
Manufacturing	1,036	1,113	1,791	- 77	- 755
Transp Public Utilities	249	258	398	- 9	- 149
Trade	1,497	1,582	1,861	- 85	- 364
Fin. Ins. Real Estate	428	412	374	16	54
Services	1,866	1,822	2,582	44	- 716
Government & All Others	369	376	331	7	38

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

The jobless rate for the Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) followed the Oklahoma state-wide trend and the national trend for June and rose by .1 to 8.2 percent. The normal June influx of students, graduates and others combined to increase the labor force to 6,000 above the May level. Employment made its fifth straight monthly increase to 5,100 higher for June. The economy was unable to absorb all of the labor force increase and 900 more were listed as unemployed. The June labor force total is still 2,800 lower and employment 600 lower than estimates of a year age. The unemployment rate stands at one-half percent lower that June, 1986 as a result of the 2,200 reduction in unemployed, over the year.

Non-farm wage and salary employment attained 302,500 for June, the highest level since December, 1985 and an increase of 1,700 over the revised May estimate. Seven of the eight major industry groups recorded gains, while samples from the remaining industry, transportation and public utilities, indicated no change from May. The services and trade industries repeated as producers of the largest employment gains.

Total wage and salary employment continues an upward trend as the current estimate is up 2,000 over the revised June 1986 estimate. Most significant over-the-year increases were registered by services (up 2,100), retail trade (up 1,800), local government (up 1,800) and construction (up 800). Employment declined in manufacturing (down 2,200), federal and state government (down 1,300), wholesale trade (down 700), and mining (down 500) to temper solid over-the-year gains in other industry sectors. Soft spots in the manufacturing industry were the machinery and transportation equipment sectors, while the oil and gas field services sector leads the decline in the mining industry. Loss of 600 employees in the banking sector was offset by gains in other sectors of the finance, insurance, and real estate industry for a net loss for that industry of only 100 jobs. Sectors indicating strong growth were miscellaneous business services and medical services in the services industry. Air transportation in the transportation and public utilities industry, and general contractors and heavy construction in the construction industry. The shift away from manufacturing and mining jobs into services and trade jobs is still apparent.

Average weekly earnings of $423.15 for the 31,500 manufacturing production workers in the Tulsa MSA was $9.74 lower than the May estimate. This is $9.71 higher than earnings for the same week in June, 1986. Average hourly earnings dropped by eleven cents between May and June and was two cents lower over the year. Average weekly hours were also down .5 hours from May and increased by one hour over the year. Contributing to the decline in average hourly earnings was the fact there was a slight decline in employment in higher paying manufacturing sectors, while the lower paying sectors accounted for most of the employment increase.

The insured unemployed characteristics indicate 6,643 Tulsa area individuals received unemployment insurance benefits during the week ending June 20, 1987. This count is 5.5 percent lower than in May and 32 percent below a year ago. Among industries, six declined in number of benefits paid, while a 2.1 percent increase occurred in services and the government and all other categories increased by 14 percent, the fifth such increase out o six months this year. The number of government employees receiving benefits actually declined slightly, while the increase occurred in the catch-all, all-other segment.

TULSA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	MAY 87 JUNE 87	JUNE 86 JUNE 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	363,000	357,000	365,80	6,000	-2,800
Unemployment	29,800	28,900	32,000	900	-2,200
Unemployment Rate	8.2	8.1	8.7	xxx	xxx
Employment	333,200	328,100	333,800	5,100	- 600

TULSA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS JUNE 1987	WEEKLY EARNINGS MAY 1987	WEEKLY EARNINGS JUNE 1986	WEEKLY HOURS JUNE 1987	WEEKLY HOURS MAY 1987	WEEKLY HOURS JUNE 1986	HOURLY EARNINGS JUNE 1987	HOURLY EARNINGS MAY 1987	HOURLY EARNINGS JUNE 1986
ALL MANUFACTURING	423.15	432.89	413.44	40.3	40.8	39.3	10.50	10.61	10.52
Durable goods	437.78	448.39	427.98	40.2	40.8	39.3	10.89	10.99	10.89
Prim & Fab. Metal	379.89	378.58	387.46	40.2	38.8	40.7	9.45	9.68	9.52
Machinery	389.46	397.71	393.21	39.3	40.5	39.4	9.91	9.82	9.98
Non-Durable Goods	363.69	367.02	350.66	40.5	40.6	39.4	8.98	9.04	8.90
Printing & Pub	435.02	442.19	389.91	43.2	42.6	40.7	10.07	10.38	9.58

TULSA
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	Absolute Change From MAY 87 JUNE 87	JUNE 86 JUNE 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	302.5	300.8	300.5	1.7	2.0
MANUFACTURING	49.3	49.1	51.5	0.2	-2.2
DURABLE GOODS	37.8	38.0	40.2	-0.2	-2.4
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	0.1
Primary & Fabricated Metals	10.5	10.5	10.3	0.0	0.2
Primary Metal Industries	1.8	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	8.7	8.7	8.7	0.0	0.0
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Mach.Except Electric	10.2	10.2	11.2	0.0	-1.0
Const.& Related Machinery	4.1	4.1	4.6	0.0	-0.5
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	-0.1
Transportation Equipment	7.0	7.3	8.6	-0.3	-1.6
NON-DURABLE GOODS	11.5	11.1	11.3	0.4	0.2
Printing & Publishing	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
MINING	17.1	16.9	17.6	0.2	-0.5
CONSTRUCTION	13.1	13.0	12.3	0.1	0.8
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.8	22.8	22.5	0.0	0.3
Transportation	15.3	15.3	14.5	0.0	0.8
Comm.& Public Utilities	7.5	7.5	8.0	0.0	-0.5
TRADE	74.4	74.0	73.3	0.4	1.1
Wholesale Trade	18.5	18.4	19.2	0.1	-0.7
Retail Trade	55.9	55.6	54.1	0.3	1.8
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	17.7	17.5	17.8	0.2	-0.1
Banking	4.4	4.4	5.0	0.0	-0.6
SERVICES	71.3	70.8	69.2	0.5	2.1
Health Services	21.6	21.4	20.6	0.2	1.0
Hospitals	11.8	11.7	11.2	0.1	0.6
Educational Services	5.2	5.2	4.9	0.0	0.3
GOVERNMENT	36.8	36.7	36.3	0.1	0.5
Federal	4.6	4.8	5.2	-0.2	-0.6
State	5.3	5.2	6.0	0.1	-0.7
Local	26.9	26.7	25.1	0.2	1.8

TULSA
INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

TOTAL	6,643	7,029	9,763	-386	-3,120
Mining	436	474	1,007	- 38	- 571
Construction	889	1,002	1,404	-113	- 515
Manufacturing	1,979	2,154	3,358	-175	-1,379
Transp Public Utilities	290	316	376	- 26	- 86
Trade	1,046	1,147	1,354	-101	- 308
Fin. Ins. Real Estate	291	305	337	- 14	- 46
Services	1,263	1,237	1,758	26	- 495
Government & All Others	449	394	169	55	280

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

The June unemployment rate for the Enid Metropolitan Area bucked the statewide, national and seasonal trend to rise and remained unchanged from the May estimate at 7.2 percent. A seasonal influx of students and graduates is primarily responsible for the increased of 525 to the total labor force. Employment absorbed 475 of this increase, netting an unemployment level of only 50 higher than May, but not affecting a change to the jobless rate. Over the year comparisons show 1,250 fewer employed and a current labor force of 1,775 lower. However, when combined with the greater proportionate drop in unemployment of 525, the jobless rate declined 1.2 percent since June 1986.

Non-farm wage and salary employment gains between May and June were indicated in the transportation and public utilities and the wholesale and retail trade industries. This was a normal seasonal upturn associated with the grain harvest. Total manufacturing employment remained stable with a slight increase in the non-durable goods sector offset by a similar decline in the durable goods sector. Local education made a normal downward adjustment for the summer to cause a drop in the overall government employment level. The net result is an increase of 100 jobs for the Enid Metropolitan Statistical Area for the month.

The current non-farm wage and salary employment is 700 lower than in June 1986. Only government employment showed and increase with gains in the local government sector of 200 partially offset by 100 fewer employed in state government. The wholesale and retail trade industry was the biggest loser with all of its 400 losses occurring in the retail sector. The finance, insurance, and real estate industry was down 200 employees with the banking and real estate sectors leading in losses. Transportation and public utilities accounted for the remaining 100 job losses over the year.

ENID
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	MAY 87 JUNE 87	JUNE 86 JUNE 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	30,225	29,700	32,000	525	-1,775
Unemployment	2,175	2,125	2,700	50	- 525
Unemployment Rate	7.2	7.2	8.4	xxx	xxx
Employment	28,050	27,575	29,300	475	-1,250

ENID
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number in Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	MAY 87 JUNE 87	JUNE 86 JUNE 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.8	21.7	22.5	100	-700
MANUFACTURING	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	0
DURABLE GOODS	.7	.8	.8	-100	-100
NON-DURABLE GOODS	.9	.8	.8	100	100
MINING	1.2	1.2	1.2	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	.8	.8	.8	0	0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.2	2.1	2.3	100	-100
TRADE	6.3	6.2	6.7	100	-400
Wholesale Trade	1.5	1.4	1.5	100	0
Retail Trade	4.8	4.8	5.2	0	-400
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.0	1.0	1.2	0	-200
SERVICES	5.2	5.2	5.3	0	-100
GOVERNMENT	3.5	3.6	3.4	-100	100
Federal	.4	.4	.4	0	0
State	.9	.9	1.0	0	-100
Local	2.2	2.3	2.0	-100	200

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

The Lawton area unemployment rate during June was 5.3 percent, one-half percent above the revised May estimate. Completion of harvest earlier this year probably contributed to increased unemployment above normal seasonal patterns. Employment levels remained basically even with the May estimate, but are still below the June 1986 totals.

At 32,900, the non-agricultural wage and salary level remained on the same plateau with the revised May estimate, but is 1,000 under the job level posted in June of last year. Growing seasonal employment is services and manufacturing offset losses in government, trade, and transportation - public utilities. Over the year, government and trade divisions have accounted for 90 percent of the wage and salary job decline.

Current prospects for the general labor market over the next 30 days are for some seasonal job availability, primarily in trade and service. Construction may also advance, unemployment should resume a downward trend in the next few weeks.

LAWTON
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	MAY 87 JUNE 87	JUNE 86 JUNE 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	48,450	48,275	50,175	175	-1,725
Unemployment	2,575	2,325	2,500	250	75
Unemployment Rate	5.3	4.8	5.0	xxx	xxx
Employment	45,875	45,950	47,675	- 75	-1,800

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	MAY 87 JUNE 87	JUNE 86 JUNE 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	32.9	32.9	33.9	0	-1,000
MANUFACTURING	3.4	3.3	3.4	100	0
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.0	2.9	3.0	100	0
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	1.4	1.4	1.3	0	100
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.2	1.3	1.4	-100	-200
TRADE	8.4	8.5	8.8	-100	-400
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.9	0	0
Retail Trade	7.5	7.6	7.9	-100	-400
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0
SERVICES	5.7	5.5	5.7	200	0
GOVERNMENT	11.1	11.2	11.6	-100	-500
Federal	5.6	5.5	5.7	100	-100
State	1.0	1.1	1.2	-100	-200
Local	4.5	4.6	4.7	-100	-200

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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2401 NORTH LINCOLN BLVD
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105-4495

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

JULY 1987

The Oklahoma Labor Market is published monthly by the Research Department of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Oklahoma Labor Market provides information from household and industry surveys. Employment, unemployment, insured claimant characteristics, hours and earnings data are compiled and analyzed.

RUSTY GATES, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

LABOR FORCE DECLINES SEASONALLY

The total number of persons employed in the Sooner State declined seasonally by 8,700 over the month and was 18,100 less than the July 1986 estimate. This monthly drop was 63 percent lower than the average 23,700 contraction estimated for the June-July period over the past five years. Seasonal factors which dropped the labor force by 1.1 percent also lowered the jobless total by 7.9 percent, thereby causing the unemployment rate to improve to 7.1 percent.

July's jobless rate improved by 1.5 percent over last summer and the monthly drop was better than the national trend.

Job levels in the agricultural industry as well as the domestic service - self-employed - unpaid family workers group continued to escalate according to the latest monthly estimates.

NON-FARM JOBS TREND LOWER

Total wage and salary workers in Oklahoma dropped 13,600 during the past month to a mid-July estimated level of 1,123,900. Goods-producing industries (manufacturing, mining and construction) exhibited a net 200 gain over the month, while the service-producing industries absorbed the brunt of the normal seasonal changes.

As is common for this time of year, over 85 percent of the monthly drop was in state and local government. Specifically, the temporary loss of student employees and non-teaching personnel at the state colleges, and also at the local public school level was the major factor contributing to reduced job totals during the summer months. The employment gains in June for the wholesale-related trade industry were negated in July by a 1,300 decline, while service, finance-insurance-real estate, and transportation-public utilities showed only minimal changes from last month.

Over-the-year, the estimated level of wage and salary jobs was only down by 8,000 since last July. Manufacturing and trade have been somewhat stymied in their efforts for employment growth, while services added 3,300 new jobs to its ranks, led by advances in health and educational services.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS---340.8

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(UNADJUSTED)

UNITED STATES	6.0%
OKLAHOMA	7.1%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	5.8%
TULSA MSA	7.6%
LAWTON MSA	4.8%
ENID MSA	6.1%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING
(UNADJUSTED)

UNITED STATES	40.6%
OKLAHOMA	40.9%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	40.4%
TULSA MSA	40.1%

MANUFACTURING WAGES STEADY

Based on an estimated 111,700 production workers' activities in July, the average paycheck rose by only 22 cents. Hourly wage rates and the work period remained virtually unchanged from June. This held true for both the durable and non-durable workers in manufacturing.

Among the five non-manufacturing industries, greater movement was noted as a longer workweek pushed construction paychecks up by $13.00 while a shorter scheduled work period brought wholesale trade down by $11.00.

Compared to last July, total manufacturing production workers registered an average $22.00 gain. Durables goods, representing 62 percent of total production workers, expanded by $29.00 as higher wage rates were the greater influence. In non-durables, the $13.00 increase was primarily due to a longer scheduled work period.

JOBLESS CLAIMS CONTRACT AGAIN

The average number of claims for unemployment benefits, both initial and continuing, declined 4.4 percent for the survey week in July. White males formerly employed in mining or construction made the most over-the-month improvement.

At a 23,120 average weekly claim level, the July estimate is 42.9 percent under the July 1986 figure. A major improvement.

Among the various industries, the most favorable gain was in mining, where claims fell over 78 percent. In the occupational category, the 63 percent fall in machine trade claimants led the pack.

COUNTY JOBLESS RATES GOING DOWN

The jobless level in the majority of Oklahoma's 77 counties showed improvement in July. Since last month. 61 counties experienced a lower unemployment rate while 14 went up and 2 were unchanged. Seasonal conditions accounted for some, but not all, of the improvement. Hughes county had the highest rate at 15.0 percent while Woods county came in at a very low 2.3 percent. Double digit rates are still a major concern in 14 counties; but at the same time, 13 counties are now under the 5.0 percent level. All four of the metropolitan statistical areas rates were better this month, especially Enid, which fell from 7.2 to 6.1 percent in July. Over the year, we now estimate lower jobless rates in 74 counties, with minor increases in three. Significant declines have also occurred in each of the metropolitan statistical areas as well as statewide.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

(*By Place of Residence)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JUNE 87 JULY 87	JUNE 87 JULY 87	JULY 86 JULY 87
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,567.5	1,585.7	1,614.4	-1.1	-18.2	-46.9
Unemployment	110.7	120.2	139.5	-7.9	-9.5	-28.8
Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.6	8.6	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,456.8	1,465.5	1,474.9	-0.6	-8.7	-18.1
Agriculture	46.5	45.0	45.3	3.3	1.5	1.2
Domestic Service-Self-Employed-Unpaid Family Workers	145.1	142.5	148.2	1.8	2.6	-3.1
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Labor force data refers to place of resident. as required by the U. S Department of Labor. As a result. these estimates remove the effect of multiple jobholders and nonresident commuters included in wage and salary employment on a place-of-work basis. Workers idled by labor disputes are counted in total employment.*

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(By Place of Work)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JUNE 87 JULY 87	JUN 87 JUL 87	JUL 86 JUL 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS	1,123.9	1,137.5	1,131.9	-1.2	-13.6	-8.0
Manufacturing	158.4	159.0	163.3	-0.4	- 0.6	-4.9
Durable Goods	96.5	97.0	101.4	-0.5	- 0.5	-4.9
Lumber & Wood Prod.	2.6	2.7	2.6	-3.7	- 0.1	0.0
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	10.2	10.5	10.8	-2.9	- 0.3	-0.6
Primary Metal Industries	4.3	4.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.4
Fabricated Metal Prod.	15.0	14.9	15.0	0.7	0.1	0.0
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	7.5	7.6	7.7	-1.3	- 0.1	-0.2
Machinery Exc.Electrical	31.0	30.9	32.4	0.3	0.1	-1.4
Constr. & Related Mach.	9.3	9.2	10.0	1.1	0.1	-0.7
Oil Field Machinery	5.5	5.5	5.7	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Gen.Industrial Mach.	5.6	5.5	5.9	1.8	0.1	-0.3
Elect.& Electronic Equip.	8.5	8.7	9.4	-2.3	- 0.2	-0.9
Transportation Equip.	18.7	18.8	20.5	-0.5	- 0.1	-1.8
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	10.4	10.5	11.4	-1.0	- 0.1	-1.0
Aircraft & Parts	7.8	7.8	8.5	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Non-Durable Goods	61.9	62.0	61.9	-0.2	- 0.1	0.0
Food & Kindred Prod.	13.9	13.8	14.6	0.7	0.1	-0.7
Apparel & Textile Prod.	9.3	9.5	9.4	-2.1	- 0.2	-0.1
Paper & Allied Prod.	4.2	4.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.7
Printing & Publishing	11.1	11.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Newspapers & Period.	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.3	7.3	7.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Petroleum Refining	6.6	6.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	11.4	11.4	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.3	6.4	6.5	-1.6	- 0.1	-0.2
Non-Manufacturing	965.5	978.5	968.6	-1.3	-13.0	-3.1
Mining	53.6	53.0	53.8	1.1	0.6	-0.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	51.2	50.6	51.1	1.2	0.6	0.1
Construction	41.3	41.1	42.0	0.5	0.2	-0.7
HV Const.Contractors	9.1	9.1	9.5	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	63.1	62.9	64.8	0.3	0.2	-1.7
Transportation	34.6	34.5	34.1	0.3	0.1	0.5
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	16.5	16.4	16.4	0.6	0.1	0.1
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comm.& Elec/Gas/San Service	28.5	28.4	30.7	0.4	0.1	-2.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	274.1	275.4	278.7	-0.5	1.3	-4.6
Wholesale Trade	61.0	61.1	62.0	-0.2	- 0.1	-1.0
Retail Trade	213.1	214.3	216.7	-0.6	- 1.2	-3.6
Gen.Merchandise Stores	29.8	29.7	30.2	0.3	0.1	-0.4
Department Stores	10.9	11.0	12.3	-0.9	- 0.1	-1.4
Food Stores	36.1	35.8	38.3	0.8	0.3	-2.2
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	24.3	24.1	25.1	0.8	0.2	-0.8
Apparel & Acces.Stores	14.3	14.4	14.0	-0.7	- 0.1	0.3
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	62.6	63.1	63.3	-0.8	- 0.5	-0.7
Banking	20.2	20.4	21.1	-1.0	- 0.2	-0.9
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.4	9.4	10.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Insurance Carriers	9.0	9.2	9.0	-2.2	- 0.2	0.0
Services	230.2	230.5	226.9	-0.1	- 0.3	3.3
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.6	12.7	13.2	-0.8	- 0.1	-0.6
Personal Services	13.1	13.2	12.9	-0.8	- 0.1	0.2
Motion Pictures	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Health Services	72.7	72.4	71.2	0.4	0.3	1.5
Hospitals	30.0	29.9	29.1	0.3	0.1	0.9
Educational Services	11.9	12.0	11.0	-0.8	- 0.1	0.9
Government, Total	240.6	252.5	239.1	-4.7	-11.9	1.5
Federal Government	53.1	53.4	54.5	-0.6	- 0.3	-1.4
State/Local Government	187.5	199.1	184.6	-5.8	-11.6	2.9
State Government	62.1	64.6	61.2	-3.9	- 2.5	0.9
Local Government	125.4	134.5	123.4	-6.8	- 9.1	2.0

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JULY 1987	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986
ALL MANUFACTURING	111,700	413.09	412.87	391.15	40.9	41.0	40.2	10.10	10.07	9.73
Durable Goods	70,000	437.47	437.22	409.25	41.0	40.9	40.6	10.67	10.69	10.08
Stone,Clay & Glass	8,300	474.22	453.11	433.24	42.8	41.8	41.3	11.08	10.84	10.49
Primary Metal Industries	3,300	469.35	439.89	452.59	44.7	43.0	44.9	10.50	10.23	10.08
Fab.Metal Products	10,600	361.32	362.75	357.50	41.2	41.6	39.2	8.77	8.72	9.12
Fab.Struct.Metals	4,700	353.22	359.21	362.29	42.1	43.7	38.5	8.39	8.22	9.41
Mach.Except Electrical	21,200	436.24	441.41	371.18	41.0	41.8	41.8	10.64	10.56	8.88
Oil Field Machinery	3,200	404.24	382.84	365.88	38.1	36.6	39.9	10.61	10.46	9.17
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	5,900	403.52	425.32	412.90	39.6	40.2	40.6	10.19	10.58	10.17
Transportation Equip.	14,700	519.79	519.32	511.45	39.2	38.9	38.6	13.26	13.35	13.25
Instr.& Related Prod.	1,600	407.06	479.88	395.81	41.2	45.4	39.9	9.88	10.57	9.92
Non-Durable Goods	41,700	372.00	372.04	359.96	40.7	41.2	39.6	9.14	9.03	9.09
Food & Kindred Prod.	8,300	322.14	319.49	336.57	42.0	41.6	41.5	7.67	7.68	8.11
Apparel & Other Text.	7,700	193.36	187.73	179.78	37.4	37.1	36.1	5.17	5.06	4.98
Paper & Allied Prod.	3,400	446.61	433.04	415.27	41.7	41.4	40.2	10.71	10.46	10.33
Printing & Publishing	5,600	408.65	423.24	378.28	40.5	43.1	40.2	10.09	9.82	9.41
Newspapers & Period.	2,000	388.83	392.24	381.61	39.0	39.5	38.9	9.97	9.93	9.81
Petroleum Refining	4,200	513.68	526.67	482.33	40.1	41.7	37.8	12.81	12.63	12.76
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extraction	23,300	464.88	468.42	458.56	42.3	42.2	41.2	10.99	11.10	11.13
Construction	33,600	428.76	415.90	417.47	39.3	37.3	38.3	10.91	11.15	10.90
Public Utilities	23,100	506.74	515.84	464.05	40.8	41.4	38.8	12.42	12.46	11.96
Wholesale Trade	47,600	358.36	369.20	360.89	38.7	40.0	39.1	9.26	9.23	9.23
Retail Trade*	123,000	194.06	194.02	194.96	31.0	30.7	31.7	6.26	6.32	6.15

* Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED*

ITEM	NUMBER JULY 1987	NUMBER JUNE 1987	NUMBER JULY 1986	ABSOLUTE CHANGE JUNE 87 JULY 87	ABSOLUTE CHANGE JULY 86 JULY 87
TOTAL BY INDUSTRY**	23,120	24,173	40,500	-1,053	-17,380
MINING	1,978	2.394	9,312	- 416	- 7,334
CONSTRUCTION	3,221	30	5,514	- 409	- 2,293
MANUFACTURING	4,776	4,909	9,002	- 133	- 4,226
TRANSPORTATION & PUB UTIL	917	897	1,312	20	- 395
TRADE	4,092	4,257	5,652	- 165	- 1,560
FINANCE, INS & REAL EST	978	998	1,102	- 20	- 124
SERVICES	5,279	5,244	6,891	35	- 1,612
GOVERNMENT & OTHER	1,879	1,844	1,715	35	164
TOTAL BY OCCUPATION	23,120	24,173	40,500	-1,053	-17,380
PROFESSIONAL & MANAGERIAL	4,017	4,078	5,859	- 61	- 1,842
CLERICAL & SALES	5,393	5,489	7,732	- 96	2,339
SERVICES	1,979	1,996	2,479	- 17	- 500
PROCESSING & AGRICULTURAL	984	749	1,023	235	- 39
MACHINE TRADES	1,265	1,472	3,416	- 207	- 2,151
BENCHWORK	1,707	1,623	2,824	84	- 1,117
STRUCTURAL WORK	4,014	4,618	7,434	- 604	-3,420
OTHER	3,761	4,148	9,733	- 387	- 5,972
DURATION OF CURRENT UNEMP					
TOTAL	23,120	24,173	40,500	-1,053	-17,380
UNDER 5 WEEKS	8,395	8,410	11,942	- 15	- 3,547
5 - 14 WEEKS	8,426	8,904	16,685	- 478	- 8,259
15 WEEKS & OVER	6,299	6,859	11,783	- 560	- 5,484
SEX, TOTAL	23,120	24,173	40,500	-1,053	-17,380
MALE	13,289	14,518	27,978	-1,229	-14,689
FEMALE	9,831	9,655	12,522	176	- 2,691
RACE TOTAL	23,120	24,173	40,500	-1,053	-17,380
WHITE	19,416	20,603	34,578	-1,187	-15,162
NON-WHITE	3,704	3,570	5,922	134	- 2,218
AGE TOTAL	23,120	24,173	40,500	-1,053	-17,380
UNDER 25	2,701	2,875	5,600	- 174	- 2,899
25 - 44	14,265	14,963	25,652	- 698	-11,387
OVER 45	6,154	6,335	9,248	- 181	- 3,094

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* The Insured Unemployed are those employed persons who had worked for employers covered by Oklahoma Unemployment Insurance Laws, and are eligible for unemployment compensation.

** Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 25, 1987

JULY 1987

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA
METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	JULY 87	JUNE 87	JULY 86
	U.S.	114,652,000	7,453,000	122,105,000	6.1	6.3	7.0
	OKLAHOMA	1,456,800	110,700	1,567,500	7.1	7.6	8.6
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	7,110	600	7,710	7.8	8.3	8.0
2	ALFALFA	3,250	130	3,380	3.8	2.7	5.2
3	ATOKA	7,760	590	8,350	7.1	7.9	8.7
4	BEAVER	2,890	100	2,990	3.3	3.6	5.4
5	BECKHAM	7,680	820	8,500	9.6	10.6	16.9
6	BLAINE	6,050	310	6,360	4.9	6.0	9.0
7	BRYAN	13,240	910	14,150	6.4	7.4	7.7
8	CADDO	11,910	1,230	13,140	9.4	9.9	12.4
9	CANADIAN	33,700	2,300	36,000	6.4	6.9	7.3
10	CARTER	20,050	1,950	22,000	8.9	9.1	11.9
11	CHEROKEE	14,900	1,470	16,370	9.0	9.5	10.0
12	CHOCTAW	4,820	790	5,610	14.1	15.3	14.3
13	CIMARRON	1,780	60	1,840	3.3	3.8	5.2
14	CLEVELAND	80,525	4,525	85,050	5.3	5.7	6.3
15	COAL	2,350	320	2,670	12.0	11.9	12.9
16	COMANCHE	45,975	2,300	48,275	4.8	5.3	5.0
17	COTTON	2,970	150	3,120	4.8	4.4	5.2
18	CRAIG	6,190	500	6,690	7.5	8.6	10.8
19	CREEK	27,600	2,675	30,275	8.8	9.6	12.4
20	CUSTER	13,330	920	14,250	6.5	6.5	7.7
21	DELAWARE	11,210	890	12,100	7.4	7.8	7.5
22	DEWEY	2,460	160	2,620	6.1	7.0	9.2
23	ELLIS	3,020	110	3,130	3.5	4.0	6.6
24	GARFIELD	28,275	1,825	30,100	6.1	7.2	8.2
25	GARVIN	11,290	1,100	12,390	8.9	9.5	12.9
26	GRADY	15,970	1,560	17,530	8.9	9.9	12.4
27	GRANT	3,150	130	3,280	4.0	3.8	5.2
28	GREER	2,650	120	2,770	4.3	4.1	4.7
29	HARMON	1,640	90	1,730	5.2	6.3	9.7
30	HARPER	2,420	80	2,500	3.2	3.3	5.5
31	HASKELL	3,490	600	4,090	14.7	15.9	17.3
32	HUGHES	4.660	820	5,480	15.0	16.0	16.7
33	JACKSON	10,680	690	11,370	6.1	6.8	7.0
34	JEFFERSON	3,400	380	3780	10.1	9.6	14.0
35	JOHNSTON	3,730	310	4,040	7.7	7.3	8.6
36	KAY	24,300	1,575	25,875	6.1	6.7	8.2
37	KINGFISHER	6,300	430	6,730	6.4	7.5	9.0
38	KIOWA	5,440	260	5,700	4.6	4.8	6.8
39	LATIMER	3,730	480	4,210	11.4	12.3	16.6
40	LEFLORE	17,150	1,560	18,710	8.3	9.0	9.5
41	LINCOLN	11,420	1,130	12,550	9.0	10.1	12.7
42	LOGAN	13,720	730	14,450	5.1	5.2	6.9
43	LOVE	3,610	270	3,880	7.0	6.7	8.5
44	McCLAIN	10,860	700	11,560	6.1	6.4	8.1
45	McCURTAIN	13,730	1,380	15,110	9.1	9.6	11.8

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	JULY 87	JUNE 87	JULY 86
46 McINTOSH	5,900	380	6,280	6.1	6.0	7.5
47 MAJOR	3,630	220	3,850	5.7	6.8	9.5
48 MARSHALL	4,250	400	4,650	8.6	7.1	7.4
49 MAYES	13,580	1,540	15,120	10.2	10.6	12.5
50 MURRAY	5,500	510	6,010	8.5	9.4	13.5
51 MUSKOGEE	29,950	2,700	32,650	8.3	8.8	8.9
52 NOBLE	5,030	340	5,370	6.3	6.3	9.0
53 NOWATA	3,840	430	4,270	10.1	11.1	14.0
54 OKFUSKEE	5,580	430	6,010	7.2	7.1	9.3
55 OKLAHOMA	315,100	19,025	334,125	5.7	6.1	6.7
56 OKMULGEE	15,600	2,175	17,775	12.2	9.6	10.4
57 OSAGE	16,875	1,050	17,925	5.9	7.3	10.4
58 OTTAWA	10,325	1,725	12,050	14.3	15.8	22.1
59 PAWNEE	7,390	730	8,120	9.0	10.3	12.7
60 PAYNE	29,525	1,500	31,025	4.8	5.3	6.1
61 PITTSBURG	17,300	2,450	19,750	12.4	11.9	11.9
62 PONTOTOC	15,730	1,180	16,910	7.0	7.2	9.6
63 POTTAWATOMIE	25,875	2,225	28,100	7.9	8.6	8.5
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,400	350	4,750	7.4	7.2	10.0
65 ROGER MILLS	1,810	200	2,010	10.0	11.4	14.1
66 ROGERS	23,280	2,200	25,480	8.6	9.3	11.1
67 SEMINOLE	9,970	1,290	11,260	11.5	12.1	15.9
68 SEQUOYAH	16,190	910	17,100	5.3	6.4	7.0
69 STEPHENS	16,010	1,790	17,800	10.1	10.9	15.7
70 TEXAS	8,460	560	9,020	6.2	7.7	6.8
71 TILLMAN	4,440	320	4,760	6.7	7.3	8.5
72 TULSA	245,250	19,750	265,000	7.5	8.0	8.1
73 WAGONER	20,140	1,590	21,730	7.3	7.9	7.7
74 WASHINGTON	23,220	1,390	24,610	5.6	6.1	8.0
75 WASHITA	5,850	520	6,370	8.2	8.7	9.1
76 WOODS	5,580	130	5,710	2.3	2.8	3.3
77 WOODWARD	8,940	730	9,670	7.5	8.7	14.9
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	479,800	29,500	509,300	5.8	6.2	6.8
TULSA MSA	333,100	27,300	360,400	7.6	8.2	8.8

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A-NORTHWEST	35,500	1,900	37,400	5.1
B-SOUTHWEST	49,100	3,600	52,700	6.8
C-NORTH CENTRAL	80,000	4,900	84,900	5.8
D-SOUTH CENTRAL	111,500	8,400	119,900	7.0
E-CENTRAL	373,800	22,500	396,300	5.7
F-TULSA	289,700	23,500	313,200	7.5
G-EAST CENTRAL	94,400	8,100	102,500	7.9
H-SOUTHERN	87,500	7,500	95,000	7.9
I-NORTHEAST	91,600	8,700	100,300	8.7
J-EASTERN	109,800	9,800	119,600	8.2
K-SOUTHEAST	64,600	7,600	72,200	10.5
L-CLEVELAND	69,200	4,100	73,300	5.6

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

Total employment in the Oklahoma City Metro Area, based on the latest Department of Labor household survey, climbed seasonally to 479,800 in July. This level was 1,800 above the revised June estimate, but still 11,200 below the July, 1986 figure. The seasonal rise in employment, combined with a decrease of 2,200 in the number of jobless workers, resulted in an unemployment rate which fell to 5.8 percent compared to 6.2 percent in June. On an annual basis, the current level of unemployment dropped 6,400 under the July, 1986 estimate and the rate fell a full 1.0 percent.

Non-agricultural employment totaled 397,000 this month as non-farm industry and business payroll jobs declined 6,700 seasonally in the Oklahoma City M.S.A. between the June and July survey periods. As expected at this time of year, state and local government was primarily responsible for most of the monthly loss as the shutdown of public educational institutions for the summer caused the release of large numbers of non-teaching personnel. Services also sustained a seasonal setback, due in part to the normal reduction of non-faculty employees at private schools and other educational services. Restrained growth in health and miscellaneous business services has helped services maintain a higher job level over the year. Construction was also up from last July by 400 positions. Trade employment, mostly at the retail level, continues to account for over 50 percent of the 10,700 decline in wage and salary jobs.

Estimated average weekly earnings for the 34,800 manufacturing production workers in the Oklahoma City M.S.A. was $439.15. This was a $19.00 drop from the June average as both hours worked and wage rates weakened. Non-durable workers lost $3.00, while durables went down by $25.00 over the same period. Year-ago comparisons showed this Julys' weekly earnings for all production workers increased by 3.3 percent from the corresponding 1986 month. Machinery workers gained almost $1.00 in average wage rates, pushing earnings up by 12 percent. This surge helped augment the overall $20.00 weekly jump in durable goods. Non-durables did not fare quite as well, but managed a $6.00 increase over the same time frame.

The average number of weekly benefit claims dropped from 6,509 in June to 6,250 in July. This 4.0 percent decline brought the July total down by 41.0 percent from the estimated weekly claims in July, 1986. Construction and manufacturing made the best monthly gain, with service showing minor signs of regression. Major improvement since last July is most evident in the goods producing industries plus the trade and service industries.

Back to school purchases and a new round of automobile sales incentives could boost trade employment in August. Heavy construction looks good for the rest of the summer as several major projects continue. Job levels in several business activities should be further stimulated by tourism activities such as conventions, trade fairs, and livestock shows. Unemployment could improve slightly over the next few weeks, if normal trends prevail.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JUNE 87 JULY 87	JULY 86 JULY 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	509,300	509,700	526,900	- 400	-17,600
Unemployment	29,500	31,700	35,900	-2,200	- 6,400
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.2	6.8	xxx	xxx
Employment	479,800	478,000	491,000	1,800	-11,200

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986
ALL MANUFACTURING	439.15	458.56	424.83	40.4	41.2	39.3	10.87	11.13	10.81
Durable Goods	457.70	482.33	439.63	39.8	40.6	38.7	11.50	11.88	11.36
Prim & Fab. Metal	385.90	400.49	375.32	42.5	44.4	39.3	9.08	9.02	9.55
Machinery	484.41	510.05	432.45	40.3	41.1	39.1	12.02	12.41	11.06
Nondurable Goods	393.54	396.33	387.16	42.0	42.8	41.1	9.37	9.26	9.42
Food & Kindred Products	323.25	309.34	334.13	42.2	41.3	41.2	7.66	7.49	8.11
Printing & Pub	408.06	469.35	375.27	38.9	45.0	36.9	10.49	10.43	10.17

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands JULY 1987	 JUNE 1987	 JULY 1986	Absolute Change From JUNE 87 JULY 87	 JULY 86 JULY 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	397.0	403.7	407.7	-6.7	-10.7
MANUFACTURING	48.6	48.5	50.3	0.1	-1.7
DURABLE GOODS	33.2	33.1	34.5	0.1	-1.3
Primary & Fabricated Metal	4.9	5.0	4.8	-0.1	0.1
Fab Struc Metals Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.1
Mach. Except Electric	10.8	10.8	11.2	0.0	-0.4
Elec. & Elec Equipment	2.9	2.9	3.2	0.0	-0.3
Transportation Equipment	10.0	9.8	10.0	0.2	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	15.4	15.4	15.8	0.0	-0.4
Food and Kindred	5.6	5.5	5.6	0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	-0.2
MINING	11.6	11.4	12.7	0.2	-1.1
CONSTRUCTION	14.7	14.8	14.3	-0.1	0.4
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.0	20.3	20.6	-0.3	-0.6
Transportation	9.4	9.5	9.5	-0.1	-0.1
Comm. & Public Utilities	10.6	10.8	11.1	-0.2	-0.5
TRADE	97.4	97.8	102.9	-0.4	-5.5
Wholesale Trade	23.1	22.8	23.7	0.3	-0.6
Retail Trade	74.3	75.0	79.2	-0.7	-4.9
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	25.9	26.3	26.6	-0.4	-0.7
Banking	6.7	6.8	7.0	-0.1	-0.3
Credit Agencies	4.1	4.1	4.3	0.0	-0.2
Insurance Carriers	4.9	5.1	5.1	-0.2	-0.2
SERVICES	86.5	87.8	85.9	-1.3	0.6
Health Services	25.2	25.2	24.6	0.0	0.6
Hospitals	11.6	11.6	11.4	0.0	0.2
Educational Services	3.2	3.7	3.3	-0.5	-0.1
GOVERNMENT	92.3	96.8	94.4	-4.5	-2.1
Federal	29.8	30.0	31.2	-0.2	-1.4
State	30.9	31.9	30.5	-1.0	0.4
Local	31.6	34.9	32.7	-3.3	-1.1

OKLAHOMA CITY
INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

TOTAL	6,250	6,509	10,562	-259	-4,312
Mining	322	374	1,525	- 52	-1,203
Construction	531	690	1,198	-159	- 667
Manufacturing	897	1,036	1,858	-139	- 961
Transp Public Utilities	282	249	404	33	- 122
Trade	1,524	1,497	2,075	27	- 551
Fin. Ins. Real Estate	373	428	413	- 55	- 40
Services	1,960	1,866	2,691	94	- 731
Government & All Other	361	369	398	- 8	- 37

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

The labor force summary for the Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) shows the components of employment, unemployment and total labor force to be all declining, both on a month-to-month and year-to-year basis. Total unemployment dropped to its lowest level in a year and one-half and resulted in a much improved 7.6 percent unemployment rate. The drop in both employment and total labor force can be attributed to some extent to seasonal fluctuations such as reductions in local education and education service and as affected individuals seek neither employment or unemployment benefits.

Non-agricultural wage and salary employment was estimated at 298,500 for July for the five-county Tulsa MSA. Normal summer reductions of 4,500 from local education employment and 500 in state education employment are primary causes for the total employment loss of 4,100 from revised June estimates. A significant loss of 700 from the retail trade sector, mostly eating and drinking establishment employment also occurred. Employment gains of 700 in the other government sector, an increase of 300 in construction and 400 in manufacturing offset some of the above employment losses.

Comparisons over the past year indicate 1,700 fewer employed than in July 1986. Government employment was down a total of 3,300 with 1,400 fewer local education-related jobs, 1,300 fewer state education jobs and 600 fewer federal jobs. Manufacturing dropped a net of 1,600 jobs with a 1,900 loss in durable goods employment, mostly from machinery and equipment sectors, plus increases of 300 in nondurable goods employment. The mining industry experienced a net loss of 500 with 600 lost from oil and gas field services and employment gains of 100 in the oil and gas extraction sector. The transportation industry also had mixed results with a gain of 500 in the air transportation sector and an 800 loss in electric, gas, and sanitary services. The services industry leads net employment gains with a 2,300 improvement, while the construction industry increased by 1,200 and trade had a net gain of 500 with 700 losses in employment from wholesale trade and 1,200 retail job gains. Most of the retail employment gains occurred in eating and drinking establishments.

Manufacturing production workers in the Tulsa MSA had an average workweek of 40.7 hours in July, up two-tenths of an hour from the previous month. Hourly pay edged up to $10.69, some sixteen cents higher than in June. As a result, the average weekly paycheck was $435.08 or $8.61 higher than in June. Within durable goods, the workweek increased by five-tenths of an hour to 41.0 for July, while hourly earnings rose sixteen cents to $11.05 on the average. Nondurable workers had a shortened workweek, some 1.2 hours less than in June. Hourly pay for this group rose to $9.19 or twenty-two cents higher than last month.

Compared to one year earlier, the average workweek for manufacturing industry workers in this area increased by 1.3 hours. The durable goods sector averaged 1.5 hours more, while nondurable goods workers average weekly hours increased by three-tenths of an hour over the year. Average hourly earnings increased by eight cents for all manufacturing, twelve cents for both durable goods and nondurable goods since July 1986. The manufacturing average weekly earnings increased by $17.05 over this period.

Insured unemployment in the Tulsa MSA totaled 6,187 for July. This compared to 9,701 for July 1986 and 6,073 for July 1985. Manufacturing claimants represent 26.6 percent of the July total, while services and trade followed at 19.7 percent and 15.0 percent respectively. The total number of claimants was down 6.9 percent from June and 36.2 percent since July 1986. Over the year, the greatest decline of 67.2 percent occurred in mining. Manufacturing claimants were down 51 percent since July 1986, while claims in the government and all other categories nearly tripled during this same time period.

TULSA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JUNE 87 JULY 87	JULY 86 JULY 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	360,400	364,500	368,200	-4,100	-7,800
Unemployment	27,300	29,900	32,400	-2,600	-5,100
Unemployment Rate	7.6	8.2	8.8	xxx	xxx
Employment	333,100	334,600	335,800	-1,500	-2,700

TULSA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986
ALL MANUFACTURING	435.08	426.47	418.03	40.7	40.5	39.4	10.69	10.53	10.61
Durable goods	453.05	442.67	432.92	41.0	40.5	39.5	11.08	10.93	10.96
Prim & Fab. Metal	387.18	377.88	384.08	40.5	40.2	40.6	9.56	9.40	9.46
Machinery	382.76	391.04	380.85	39.5	39.3	38.2	9.69	9.95	9.97
Non-Durable Goods	362.09	364.18	354.64	39.4	40.6	39.1	9.19	8.97	9.07
Printing & Pub	425.00	431.86	409.19	43.5	43.1	41.5	9.77	10.02	9.86

TULSA
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	Absolute Change From JUNE 87 JULY 87	JULY 86 JULY 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	298.5	302.6	300.2	-4.1	-1.7
MANUFACTURING	49.6	49.2	51.2	0.4	-1.6
DURABLE GOODS	38.0	37.7	39.9	0.3	-1.9
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.8	3.7	3.6	0.1	0.2
Primary & Fabricated Metals	10.6	10.5	10.2	0.1	0.4
Primary Metal Industries	1.8	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	8.8	8.7	8.6	0.1	0.2
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	0.1
Machinery	13.4	13.3	14.6	0.1	-1.2
Mach.Except Electric	10.2	10.2	11.2	0.0	-1.0
Const.& Related Machinery	4.2	4.1	4.5	0.1	-0.3
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.2	3.1	3.4	0.1	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	7.0	7.0	8.3	0.0	-1.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	11.6	11.5	11.3	0.1	0.3
Printing & Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
MINING	17.1	17.1	17.6	0.0	-0.5
CONSTRUCTION	13.5	13.2	12.3	0.3	1.2
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.7	22.8	23.0	-0.1	-0.3
Transportation	15.2	15.3	14.7	-0.1	0.5
Comm.& Public Utilities	7.5	7.5	8.3	0.0	-0.8
TRADE	73.7	74.4	73.2	-0.7	0.5
Wholesale Trade	18.4	18.4	19.1	0.0	-0.7
Retail Trade	55.3	56.0	54.1	-0.7	1.2
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	17.6	17.7	17.6	-0.1	0.0
Banking	4.3	4.4	4.8	-0.1	-0.5
SERVICES	71.5	71.1	69.2	0.4	2.3
Health Services	21.7	21.6	20.6	0.1	1.1
Hospitals	11.9	11.8	11.3	0.1	0.6
Educational Services	4.9	4.8	5.0	0.1	-0.1
GOVERNMENT	32.8	37.1	36.1	-4.3	-3.3
Federal	4.6	4.6	5.2	0.0	-0.6
State	4.8	5.3	6.1	-0.5	-1.3
Local	23.4	27.2	24.8	-3.8	-1.4

TULSA
INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

TOTAL	6,187	6,643	9,701	-456	-3,514
Mining	386	436	1,021	- 50	- 635
Construction	837	889	1,239	- 52	- 402
Manufacturing	1,646	1,979	3,360	-333	-1,714
Transp Public Utilities	287	290	367	- 3	- 80
Trade	930	1,046	1,422	-116	- 492
Fin. Ins. Real Estate	299	291	365	8	- 66
Services	1,218	1,263	1,726	- 45	- 508
Government & All Others	594	449	201	145	393

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

The Enid Area unemployment rate dipped to 6.1 percent for July, the lowest rate since December, 1984. By comparison, it is the same as the national average and one percent lower than the Oklahoma statewide unemployment rate. While unemployment dropped by 350, total employment increased by only 125 and the labor force experienced a decline of 225. When compared on a year-to-year basis, unfavorable trends continue in the loss of 1,675 from the labor force and a drop of 900 in the total employment level. This indicates the 775 decrease in the year-to-year unemployment level is still being influenced by other causes such as expiration of benefits, early retirement, and out-migration from the Enid labor force.

The July estimate of total non-farm wage and salary employment was 21,500 for Garfield County. A seasonal reduction of 300 in local education and 100 in educational services, plus a decrease of 100 transportation jobs and an increase of 100 in durable goods manufacturing combined for a net month-to-month employment level drop of 400. Most of these job losses are temporary and normal levels should return with the start of the new school year.

Non-farm wage and salary employment is estimated at 900 lower for the Enid MSA than a year ago. While the nondurable goods manufacturing sector experienced an increase of 100, employment level drops of 400 in retail trade, 200 in government, 200 in transportation and 200 in the finance, insurance and real estate industry also occurred. The retail trade sector experienced an overall general decline, while the banking sector was responsible for most losses in the finance, insurance and real estate industry. State non-educational employment and the local education sectors shared the government area employment losses. Railroads and electric and gas services lead the transportation industry's losses.

ENID
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JUNE 87 JULY 87	JULY 86 JULY 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	30,100	30,325	31,775	-225	-1,675
Unemployment	1,825	2,175	2,600	-350	-775
Unemployment Rate	6.1	7.2	8.2	xxx	xxx
Employment	28,275	28,150	29,175	125	-900

ENID
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number in Thousands JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	Absolute Change From JUNE 87 JULY 87	JULY 86 JULY 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.5	21.9	22.4	-0.4	-0.9
MANUFACTURING	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.1
DURABLE GOODS	.8	.7	.8	0.1	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	.9	.9	.8	0.0	0.1
MINING	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	.8	.8	.8	0.0	0.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.1	2.2	2.3	-0.1	-0.2
TRADE	6.3	6.3	6.7	0.0	-0.4
Wholesale Trade	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	4.8	4.8	5.2	0.0	-0.4
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	-0.2
SERVICES	5.2	5.3	5.2	-0.1	0.0
GOVERNMENT	3.2	3.5	3.4	-0.3	-0.2
Federal	.4	.4	.4	0.0	0.0
State	.9	.9	1.0	0.0	-0.1
Local	1.9	2.2	2.0	-0.3	-0.1

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

Lawton area employment totaled 45,975 in July, up 125 from June's revised figure. This latest estimate is still 1,175 below last years total. Unemployment dropped materially in July, down 275, resulting in an improved jobless rate of 4.8 percent. This was the best performance by any of the metropolitan statistical areas.

Non-agricultural wage and salary employment decreased to 32,000 in the Lawton area in July, reflecting a net loss of 800 for the survey period. Educational services and education at the local level comprised 75 percent of the normal seasonal job decline. Activity in the other industry categories show changes of 100 or less in all instances. Trade and transportation - public utilities employment declines over the year account for over two-thirds of the job change since July of last year.

Even though retail sales have been flat recently, spending patterns continue and will probably sustain current economic activity levels through the remaining weeks of summer. Also, the statewide economic picture is improving and this, along with a gradual pick-up in oil-related business, should benefit the Lawton area.

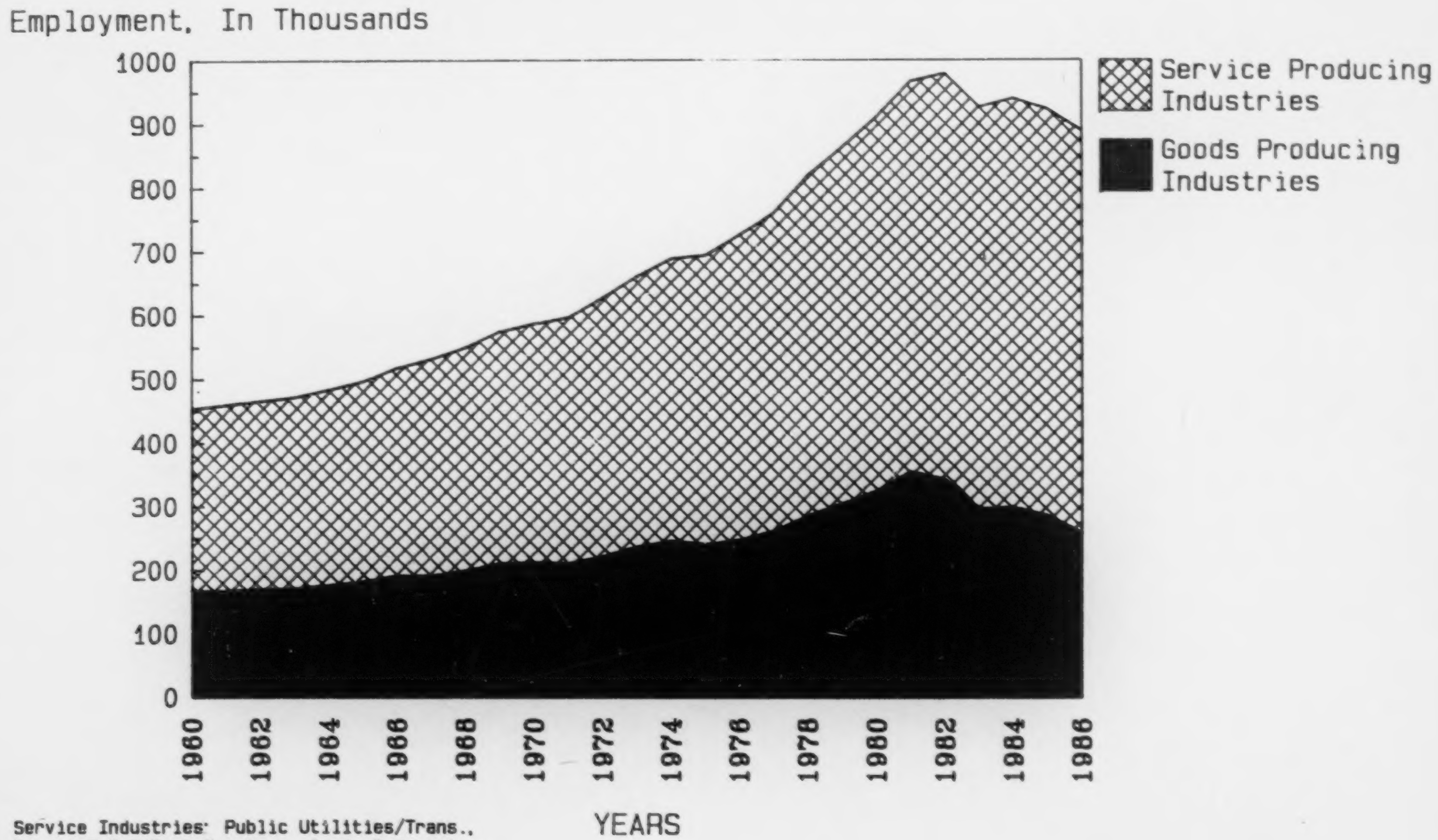
LAWTON
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JUNE 87 JULY 87	JULY 86 JULY 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	48,275	48,425	49,625	-150	-1,350
Unemployment	2,300	2,575	2,475	-275	-175
Unemployment Rate	4.8	5.3	5.0	xxx	xxx
Employment	45,975	45,850	47,150	125	-1,175

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JUNE 87 JULY 87	JULY 86 JULY 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	32.0	32.8	33.2	-0.8	-1.2
MANUFACTURING	3.3	3.4	3.3	-0.1	0.0
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.9	3.0	2.9	-0.1	0.0
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.1	1.2	1.4	-0.1	0.3
TRADE	8.3	8.4	8.8	-0.1	-0.5
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	7.4	7.5	7.9	-0.1	-0.5
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	-0.1
SERVICES	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	10.6	11.1	10.8	-0.5	-0.2
Federal	5.7	5.6	5.6	0.1	0.1
State	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	-0.2
Local	3.9	4.5	4.0	-0.6	-0.1

OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY IS EVOLVING INTO A SERVICE ORIENTED ECONOMY



Service Industries: Public Utilities/Trans., Trade, F.I.R.E. & Service. Goods Industries: Mining, Construction and Manufacturing

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

AUGUST 1987

The Oklahoma Labor Market is published monthly by the Research Department of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

The Oklahoma Labor Market provides information from household and industry surveys. Employment, unemployment, insured claimant characteristics, hours and earnings data are compiled and analyzed.

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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

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JOBLESS RATE IMPROVES AGAIN

Fueled by a 9,600 decline in the number of unemployed, the statewide unemployment rate was estimated at 6.6 percent in August. This was the lowest jobless rate posted since September 1985 and the second consecutive month in which the rate has fallen by 0.5 percent. Compared to August 1986, the rate was almost 3.0 percent better.

The unemployment level of 101,900 represents the lowest number of jobless since September 1982 and is a 33 percent improvement over the same month of last year.

Total employment registered a slight seasonal drop this month. But of more significance was the fact that for the first time since last November, the number of Oklahomans at work exceeded the total working one year ago.

MORE JOBS IN PAYROLL SERIES

The Oklahoma nonagricultural employment level rose in August, up 1,200 from the 1,123,200 figure which constituted the revised July estimate. Among the eight major industry divisions, five experienced increased job levels while three recorded employment slightly below last month.

The job gains, over the month, were spread over a wide range of business components in nearly all of th major industrial divisions. With only a couple of exceptions, only a handful of industries lost employment but those were, in most cases, limited to the 100-200 range. The notable exception to this overall trend was the 1,400 decline in local government, which was a normal seasonal happening.

For the first time in 31 months, (January 1985) the wage and salary level was estimated higher than the same months of the prior year. The year-to-year gain was shared fairly equally by both goods-producing and service-producing industries.

Even excluding the rise in transportation equipment (due to a temporary layoff in August 1986), employment climbed over the year. Job totals were pushed up mostly by local government and the health industry which offset some slippage in public utilities, food, and department stores.

PRODUCTION WAGES RISE MODERATELY

Manufacturing production workers measured 2,600 more in August and the average weekly paycheck advanced by $6.00 over July. Wage rates were unchanged, but hours worked expanded slightly.

Durable goods workers had a longer workweek at higher hourly pay, while the nondurable goods people worked a slightly longer work period negated by a weakened wage rate.

Over the year, the average paycheck had grown almost $25.00 for all production workers. Nearly all of the gain accrued to those engaged in producing durables, as wage rates jumped almost $1.00. Among nondurables, the average wage rate has remained flat.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, the best monthly gain was in construction and a strong annual advance was estimated for communication and public utility production units.

INSURED UNEMPLOYED DROP CONTINUES

Continuing and initial claims for insured unemployment benefits continued their recent downward trend - dropping another 11.7 percent in August.

All of the industry and occupation categories, except transportation and public utilities, made progress over the month. The 19.8 percent decline in claims from manufacturing was the best improvement.

Compared to August 1986, the current level of insured claims is 51.3 percent lower. Leading the declines was a 80.2 percent drop in mining followed closely by the 68.2 percent reduction in manufacturing numbers.

MORE PROGRESS IN AREA UNEMPLOYMENT

The improving unemployment picture in Oklahoma was shared this month by a majority of the individual counties as well as most of the metropolitan statistical areas. Only 6 counties posted higher jobless rates, while 70 were on the winning side and 1 remained even.

The Oklahoma City and Tulsa MSA's were lower at 5.6 and 7.2 percent respectively. Enid was unchanged from July and Lawton increased slightly to 5.0 percent.

As good as the monthly progress was, the annual comparison was even better! All 77 of Oklahoma's counties have lower jobless rates than the same month last year!

Ottawa was the leader among the counties, falling from 25.1 to 11.9 percent over the last 12 months. In the Metro areas, Oklahoma City had a sharp decline from 9.5 to 5.6 percent.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS---342.7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	5.8%
OKLAHOMA	6.6%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	5.6%
TULSA MSA	7.2%
LAWTON MSA	5.0%
ENID MSA	6.1%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	40.9
OKLAHOMA	41.5
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	40.1
TULSA MSA	42.1

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

(*By Place of Residence)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands) AUG 1987p	JULY 1987r	AUG 1986r	PERCENT CHANGE JUL 87 AUG 87	ABSOLUTE CHANGE JUL 87 AUG 87	AUG 86 AUG 87
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,553.5	1,567.2	1,599.8	-0.9	-13.7	-46.3
Unemployment	101.9	111.5	151.3	-8.6	-9.6	-49.4
Unemployment Rate	6.6	7.1	9.5	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,451.6	1,455.7	1,448.5	-0.3	-4.1	3.1
Agriculture	41.5	46.5	42.3	-10.8	-5.0	-0.8
Domestic Service- Self-Employed- Unpaid Family Workers	141.8	144.9	138.7	-2.1	-3.1	3.1
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

**Labor force data refers to place of resident, as required by the U. S Department of Labor. As a result, these estimates remove the effect of multiple jobholders and nonresident commuters included in wage and salary employment on a place-of-work basis. Workers idled by labor disputes are counted in total employment.*

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p=preliminary
r=revised

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(By Place of Work)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands) AUG 1987p	JUL 1987r	AUG 1986r	PERCENT CHANGE JUL 87 AUG 87	ABSOLUTE CHANGE JUL 87 AUG 87	AUG 86 AUG 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS	1,124.4	1,123.2	1,119.4	0.1	1.2	5.0
Manufacturing	159.6	158.5	157.3	0.7	1.1	2.3
Durable Goods	97.2	96.4	95.4	0.8	0.8	1.8
Lumber & Wood Prod.	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.8	0.1	0.3
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	10.2	10.0	10.7	2.0	0.2	-0.5
Primary Metal Industries	4.2	4.3	4.2	-2.3	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Prod.	15.3	15.0	14.7	2.0	0.3	0.6
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	7.7	7.5	7.3	2.7	0.2	0.4
Machinery Exc.Electrical	31.1	31.1	32.0	0.0	0.0	-0.9
Constr. & Related Mach.	9.3	9.4	10.0	-1.1	-0.1	-0.7
Oil Field Machinery	5.6	5.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Gen.Industrial Mach.	5.6	5.6	5.8	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Elect.& Electronic Equip.	8.6	8.5	9.5	1.2	0.1	-0.9
Transportation Equip.	18.9	18.7	15.2	1.1	0.2	3.7
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	10.6	10.4	6.0	1.9	0.2	4.6
Aircraft & Parts	7.7	7.8	8.6	-1.3	-0.1	-0.9
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Non-Durable Goods	62.4	62.1	61.9	0.5	0.3	0.5
Food & Kindred Prod.	14.0	14.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Apparel & Textile Prod.	9.7	9.4	9.7	3.2	0.3	0.0
Paper & Allied Prod.	4.1	4.2	3.5	-2.4	-0.1	0.6
Printing & Publishing	11.3	11.1	11.4	1.8	0.2	-0.1
Newspapers & Period.	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Refining	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	11.3	11.4	11.5	-0.9	-0.1	-0.2
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.3	6.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Non-Manufacturing	964.8	964.7	962.1	0.0	0.1	2.7
Mining	53.9	53.5	53.6	0.7	0.4	0.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	51.5	51.1	51.1	0.8	0.4	0.4
Construction	41.4	40.9	40.7	1.2	0.5	0.7
HV Const.Contractors	9.3	9.1	9.0	2.2	0.2	0.3
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	62.6	62.7	64.8	-0.2	-0.1	-2.2
Transportation	34.6	34.6	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	16.4	16.5	16.5	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comm.&Elec/Gas/San Service	28.0	28.1	30.4	-0.4	-0.1	-2.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	274.8	274.6	279.3	0.1	0.2	-4.5
Wholesale Trade	60.8	60.9	61.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7
Retail Trade	214.0	213.7	217.8	0.1	0.3	-3.8
Gen.Merchandise Stores	30.2	29.8	30.5	1.3	0.4	-0.3
Department Stores	11.1	10.9	12.3	1.8	0.2	-1.2
Food Stores	36.1	36.1	38.1	0.0	0.0	-2.0
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	24.4	24.4	25.1	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Apparel & Acces.Stores	14.6	14.3	13.9	2.1	0.3	0.7
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	62.6	62.7	63.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7
Banking	20.2	20.2	20.9	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.3	9.4	9.9	-1.1	-0.1	-0.6
Insurance Carriers	8.9	9.1	9.0	-2.2	-0.2	-0.1
Services	230.8	230.0	226.0	0.3	0.8	4.8
Hotels & Lodging Places	13.1	12.9	13.1	1.6	0.2	0.0
Personal Services	13.2	13.1	12.9	0.8	0.1	0.3
Motion Pictures	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Health Services	73.0	72.7	71.4	0.4	0.3	1.6
Hospitals	30.0	30.0	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Educational Services	11.4	11.6	10.8	-1.7	-0.2	0.6
Government, Total	238.7	240.3	234.4	-0.7	-1.6	4.3
Federal Government	52.6	52.9	54.2	-0.6	-0.3	-1.6
State Government	62.2	62.1	61.8	0.2	0.1	0.4
Local Government	123.9	125.3	118.4	-1.1	-1.4	5.5

p=preliminary
r=revised

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUG 1987p	AUG 1987p	JULY 1987r	AUG 1986r	AUG 1987p	JULY 1987r	AUG 1986r	AUG 1987p	JULY 1987r	AUG 1986r
ALL MANUFACTURING	114,200	421.23	415.14	394.00	41.5	40.9	41.3	10.15	10.15	9.54
Durable Goods	71.800	452.03	441.98	411.01	41.7	41.0	41.6	10.84	10.78	9.88
Stone,Clay & Glass	8,600	471.51	475.39	441.61	43.1	43.1	42.3	10.94	11.03	10.44
Primary Metal Industries	3,300	468.30	471.42	452.80	44.6	44.6	45.1	10.50	10.57	10.04
Fab.Metal Products	10,800	381.01	361.74	360.38	42.1	41.2	39.3	9.05	8.78	9.17
Fab.Struct.Metals	4,800	387.18	353.64	379.49	43.7	41.9	40.5	8.86	8.44	9.37
Mach.Except Electrical	21,900	459.03	451.14	398.20	42.7	41.2	44.0	10.75	10.95	9.05
Oil Field Machinery	3,300	429.27	437.49	373.72	41.0	39.7	35.9	10.47	11.02	10.41
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	6,100	432.19	406.53	422.82	41.2	39.7	40.5	10.49	10.24	10.44
Transportation Equip.	15,100	530.20	520.18	480.63	39.1	39.2	37.0	13.56	13.27	12.99
Instr.& Related Prod.	1,600	488.50	414.81	461.62	45.4	41.9	47.2	10.76	9.90	9.78
Non-Durable Goods	42,400	368.18	372.10	367.69	41.0	40.8	40.9	8.98	9.12	8.99
Food & Kindred Prod.	8,500	325.78	322.34	331.89	41.5	41.7	41.8	7.85	7.73	7.94
Apparel & Other Text.	8,200	192.53	197.17	187.17	38.2	37.7	36.7	5.04	5.23	5.10
Paper & Allied Prod.	3,300	431.71	447.02	423.73	42.2	42.9	42.5	10.23	10.42	9.97
Printing & Publishing	5,700	393.98	407.43	381.89	40.7	40.5	40.8	9.68	10.16	9.36
Newspapers & Period.	2,000	399.19	389.83	390.65	40.2	39.1	39.7	9.93	9.97	9.84
Petroleum Refining	4,100	513.67	516.24	474.24	40.8	40.3	39.0	12.59	12.81	12.16
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extraction	24,100	452.92	462.16	473.18	41.4	41.9	42.4	10.94	11.03	11.16
Construction	33,500	454.62	425.80	415.04	40.7	39.1	37.8	11.17	10.89	10.98
Public Utilities	22,600	515.71	503.03	463.16	40.8	40.6	38.5	12.64	12.39	12.03
Wholesale Trade	46,500	381.57	363.06	364.02	39.5	38.5	39.1	9.66	9.43	9.31
Retail Trade*	123,700	192.20	195.00	185.92	30.9	31.1	31.3	6.22	6.27	5.94

* Excludes eating and drinking establishments.
p=preliminary
r=revised

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED*

ITEM	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	AUG 1987	JULY 1987	AUG 1986	JUL 87 AUG 87	AUG 86 AUG 87
TOTAL BY INDUSTRY**	20,421	23,120	41,904	-2,699	-21,483
MINING	1,637	1,978	8,275	- 341	- 6,638
CONSTRUCTION	2,914	3,221	4,785	- 307	- 1,871
MANUFACTURING	3,829	4,776	12,033	- 947	- 8,204
TRANSPORTATION & PUB UTIL	942	917	1,820	25	- 878
TRADE	3,648	4,092	5,553	- 444	- 1,905
FINANCE, INS & REAL EST	926	978	1,111	- 52	- 185
SERVICES	4,785	5,279	6,717	- 494	- 1,932
GOVERNMENT & OTHER	1,740	1,879	1,610	- 139	130
TOTAL BY OCCUPATION	20,421	23,120	41,904	-2,699	-21,483
PROFESSIONAL & MANAGERIAL	3,767	4,017	5,471	- 250	- 1,704
CLERICAL & SALES	4,963	5,393	7,598	- 430	- 2,635
SERVICES	1,796	1,979	2,387	- 183	- 591
PROCESSING & AGRICULTURAL	709	984	1,004	- 275	- 295
MACHINE TRADES	1,136	1,265	2,966	- 129	- 1,830
BENCHWORK	1,127	1,707	2,653	- 580	- 1,526
STRUCTURAL WORK	3,555	4,014	10,870	- 459	- 7,315
OTHER	3,368	3,761	8,955	- 393	- 5,587
DURATION OF CURRENT UNEMP					
TOTAL	20,421	23,120	41,904	-2,699	-21,483
UNDER 5 WEEKS	6,852	8,395	15,499	-1,543	- 8,647
5 - 14 WEEKS	8,181	8,426	14,792	- 245	- 6,611
15 WEEKS & OVER	5,388	6,299	11,613	- 911	- 6,225
SEX, TOTAL	20,421	23,120	41,904	-2,699	-21,483
MALE	11,715	13,289	28,570	-1,574	-16,855
FEMALE	8,706	9,831	13,334	-1,125	- 4,628
RACE TOTAL	20,421	23,120	41,904	-2,699	-21,483
WHITE	17,115	19,416	32,699	-2,301	-15,584
NON-WHITE	3,306	3,704	9,205	- 398	- 5,899
AGE TOTAL	20,421	23,120	41,904	-2,699	-21,483
UNDER 25	2,319	2,701	5,386	- 382	- 3,067
25 - 44	12,771	14,265	26,895	-1,494	-14,124
OVER 45	5,331	6,154	9,623	- 823	- 4,292

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* The Insured Unemployed are those employed persons who had worked for employers covered by Oklahoma Unemployment Insurance Laws, and are eligible for unemployment compensation.

** Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

DATA FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26, 1987

AUGUST 1987

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA
METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	AUG 87	JULY 87	AUG 86
	U.S.	114,527,000	7,088,000	121,615,000	5.8	6.1	6.7
	OKLAHOMA	1,451,600	101,900	1,553,500	6.6	7.1	9.5
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	7,250	500	7,750	6.5	7.7	11.4
2	ALFALFA	3,170	110	3,280	3.4	3.7	4.8
3	ATOKA	7,900	560	8,460	6.6	7.2	8.1
4	BEAVER	2,890	100	2,990	3.3	3.6	5.5
5	BECKHAM	7,590	700	8,290	8.4	9.7	16.1
6	BLAINE	5,960	310	6,270	4.9	5.1	8.4
7	BRYAN	13,420	730	14,150	5.2	6.5	7.2
8	CADDO	12,120	1,180	13,300	8.9	9.4	11.2
9	CANADIAN	33,325	2,225	35,550	6.3	6.5	7.5
10	CARTER	19,900	1,650	21,550	7.7	8.9	11.3
11	CHEROKEE	15,110	1,330	16,440	8.1	9.0	10.2
12	CHOCTAW	4,770	620	5,390	11.5	14.6	14.2
13	CIMARRON	1,740	90	1,830	4.9	3.1	5.8
14	CLEVELAND	79,625	4,400	84,025	5.2	5.4	9.0
15	COAL	2,350	280	2,630	10.6	12.0	12.9
16	COMANCHE	45,075	2,350	47,425	5.0	4.8	5.3
17	COTTON	2,890	120	3,010	4.0	4.7	5.6
18	CRAIG	6,160	460	6,620	6.9	7.6	10.5
19	CREEK	27,600	2,375	29,975	7.9	8.8	12.3
20	CUSTER	13,380	790	14,170	5.6	6.5	8.2
21	DELAWARE	11,480	790	12,270	6.4	7.4	7.8
22	DEWEY	2,530	140	2,670	5.2	6.0	8.4
23	ELLIS	3,090	120	3,210	3.7	3.4	5.2
24	GARFIELD	27,875	1,825	29,700	6.1	6.1	8.3
25	GARVIN	11,150	960	12,110	7.9	8.8	13.1
26	GRADY	16,050	1,400	17,450	8.0	9.0	12.6
27	GRANT	3,070	130	3,200	4.1	3.9	4.7
28	GREER	2,720	120	2,840	4.2	4.4	5.5
29	HARMON	1,610	80	1,690	4.7	5.2	8.0
30	HARPER	2,450	70	2,520	2.8	3.0	5.5
31	HASKELL	3,640	510	4,150	12.3	14.8	15.7
32	HUGHES	4,580	640	5,220	12.3	15.2	16.5
33	JACKSON	10,950	650	11,600	5.6	6.1	6.7
34	JEFFERSON	3,390	280	3,670	7.6	9.9	11.7
35	JOHNSTON	3,940	290	4,230	6.9	7.6	8.3
36	KAY	24,275	1,400	25,675	5.5	6.1	7.6
37	KINGFISHER	6,160	380	6,540	5.8	6.3	9.1
38	KIOWA	5,510	220	5,730	3.8	4.4	6.8
39	LATIMER	3,770	460	4,230	10.9	11.8	15.7
40	LEFLORE	17,630	1,290	18,920	6.8	8.3	9.5
41	LINCOLN	11,420	1,210	12,630	9.6	9.4	13.2
42	LOGAN	13,570	700	14,270	4.9	5.1	6.5
43	LOVE	3,770	200	3,970	5.0	6.9	6.6
44	McCLAIN	10,740	620	11,360	5.5	6.1	8.0
45	McCURTAIN	13,990	1,210	15,200	8.0	9.0	11.5

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	AUG 87	JULY 87	AUG 86
46 McINTOSH	6,020	320	6,340	5.0	6.1	6.6
47 MAJOR	3,570	210	3,780	5.6	5.8	8.9
48 MARSHALL	4,210	280	4,490	6.2	8.4	7.8
49 MAYES	13,530	1,330	14,860	9.0	10.3	11.5
50 MURRAY	5,450	410	5,860	7.0	8.4	13.5
51 MUSKOGEE	29,800	2,575	32,375	8.0	8.3	8.3
52 NOBLE	4,970	300	5,270	5.7	6.2	8.2
53 NOWATA	3,810	370	4,180	8.9	10.2	13.4
54 OKFUSKEE	5,490	370	5,860	6.3	7.0	8.9
55 OKLAHOMA	311,575	18,150	329,725	5.5	5.8	9.9
56 OKMULGEE	15,325	1,500	16,825	8.9	12.6	10.3
57 OSAGE	16,875	925	17,800	5.2	5.8	9.7
58 OTTAWA	10,525	1,425	11,950	11.9	14.3	25.1
59 PAWNEE	7,640	680	8,320	8.2	9.1	12.2
60 PAYNE	29,600	1,425	31,025	4.6	4.8	6.3
61 PITTSBURG	17,525	2,100	19,625	10.7	12.4	11.2
62 PONTOTOC	15,810	1,080	16,890	6.4	6.9	8.3
63 POTTAWATOMIE	25,575	2,125	27,700	7.7	7.9	10.2
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,580	320	4,900	6.5	7.4	9.7
65 ROGER MILLS	1,890	150	2,040	7.4	10.3	10.8
66 ROGERS	23,270	2,010	25,280	8.0	8.7	11.0
67 SEMINOLE	9,880	1,170	11,050	10.6	11.5	15.5
68 SEQUOYAH	15,890	750	16,640	4.5	5.5	7.1
69 STEPHENS	15,910	1,590	17,500	9.1	10.1	15.9
70 TEXAS	8,290	510	8,800	5.8	6.6	6.3
71 TILLMAN	4,380	270	4,650	5.8	6.6	7.3
72 TULSA	245,100	18,875	263,975	7.2	7.5	8.3
73 WAGONER	20,120	1,490	21,610	6.9	7.3	7.2
74 WASHINGTON	23,080	1,290	24,370	5.3	5.7	8.0
75 WASHITA	5,790	460	6,250	7.4	8.0	9.8
76 WOODS	5,600	160	5,760	2.8	2.2	3.4
77 WOODWARD	8,910	690	9,600	7.2	7.6	13.8
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	474,400	28,300	502,700	5.6	5.9	9.5
TULSA MSA	332,900	25,700	358,600	7.2	7.6	8.8

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A-NORTHWEST	35,500	1,900	37,400	5.1
B-SOUTHWEST	49,400	3,200	52,600	6.1
C-NORTH CENTRAL	79,100	4,700	83,800	5.6
D-SOUTH CENTRAL	110,600	7,800	118,400	6.6
E-CENTRAL	369,600	21,500	391,100	5.5
F-TULSA	289,500	22,200	311,700	7.1
G-EAST CENTRAL	94,200	7,600	101,800	7.5
H-SOUTHERN	87,900	6,400	94,300	6.8
I-NORTHEAST	91,800	7,700	99,500	7.7
J-EASTERN	109,500	8,500	118,000	7.2
K-SOUTHEAST	65,900	6,500	72,400	9.0
L-CLEVELAND	68,500	4,000	72,500	5.5

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	AUG 1987p	JULY 1987r	AUG 1986r	JULY 87 AUG 87	AUG 86 AUG 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	397.3	397.4	399.7	-0.1	-2.4
MANUFACTURING	48.9	48.7	45.8	0.2	3.1
DURABLE GOODS	33.5	33.3	30.0	0.2	3.5
Primary & Fabricated Metal	5.0	4.9	4.9	0.1	0.1
Fab Struc Metals Products	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.1
Mach. Except Electric	10.8	10.9	11.1	-0.1	-0.3
Elec. & Elec Equipment	2.9	2.9	3.2	0.0	-0.3
Transportation Equipment	10.0	10.0	5.7	0.0	4.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	15.4	15.4	15.8	0.0	-0.4
Food and Kindred	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	-0.2
MINING	11.7	11.6	12.4	0.1	-0.7
CONSTRUCTION	15.1	14.6	14.5	0.5	0.6
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.0	19.9	20.0	0.1	0.0
Transportation	9.5	9.4	9.0	0.1	0.5
Comm. & Public Utilities	10.5	10.5	11.0	0.0	-0.5
TRADE	97.4	97.4	103.1	0.0	-5.7
Wholesale Trade	23.0	23.0	23.6	0.0	-0.6
Retail Trade	74.4	74.4	79.5	0.0	-5.1
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	26.1	26.0	26.5	0.1	-0.4
Banking	6.7	6.7	6.9	0.0	-0.2
Credit Agencies	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	-0.1
Insurance Carriers	4.9	4.9	5.1	0.0	-0.2
SERVICES	86.0	86.3	86.0	-0.3	0.0
Health Services	24.9	25.2	24.9	-0.3	0.0
Hospitals	11.4	11.6	11.5	-0.2	-0.1
Educational Services	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	92.1	92.9	91.4	-0.8	0.7
Federal	29.6	29.6	31.1	0.0	-1.5
State	30.9	30.9	30.7	0.0	0.2
Local	31.6	32.4	29.6	-0.8	2.0

OKLAHOMA CITY
INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

TOTAL	5,756	6,250	14,185	-494	-8,429
Mining	286	322	1,434	- 36	-1,148
Construction	463	531	1,044	- 68	- 581
Manufacturing	718	897	5,444	-179	-4,726
Transp Public Utilities	339	282	928	57	- 589
Trade	1,346	1,524	1,989	-178	- 643
Fin. Ins. Real Estate	415	373	428	42	- 13
Services	1,827	1,960	2,554	-133	- 727
Government & All Other	362	361	364	1	- 2

p=preliminary
r=revised

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

Total employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area fell seasonally by 4,900 to finish the month at a 474,400 level for August. Combined with another 1,700 drop in unemployment, the jobless rate fell to 5.6 percent of the reduced labor force.

An estimated 21,500 fewer people are now unemployed than was the case in August 1986. With employment now at a higher level than last year, the unemployment rate has contracted by a whopping 3.9 percent.

Total nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Oklahoma City MSA slipped to 397,300 in August, off only 100 from the previous month. The most significant change since July was the 800 erosion in local government which was largely offset by construction which added 500 jobs to its ranks. Service employment softened by 300, primarily due to adjustments in health services. At the same time, manufacturing continued their slow gains, adding 200 during the survey period. Compared to the same survey period last year, jobs in nonfarm payroll industries stood 2,400 lower in August. Manufacturing, construction, and government have pushed up over the year as services and transportation-public utilities have held their own. Trade employment continues weak and mining is still pressured by external market factors.

A 30 cent increase in wage rates helped boost average weekly earnings by $11.00 in August for the estimated 35,800 manufacturing production workers. Durable goods workers increased by almost $21.00 as non-durables slipped $13.00 due to a shorter work period and lower hourly wage rates. The same scenario applies to the annual comparison where durables gained almost $50.00 and non-durables fell by $18.00. The average paycheck for all manufacturing production workers is now $35.00 higher than last year.

Continuing recent trends, the average number of weekly insured claims fell 494 in August, a 7.9 percent improvement over July. Manufacturing, trade, and service were the industries which comprised most of the monthly gain. Mining and manufacturing were the most improved over the last 12 months, as total claims have dropped 59.4 percent since last August. These data add further support that the economy is getting better in the Oklahoma City Metro Area.

Employment in the Oklahoma City MSA should be higher next month and preliminary data indicates that the jobless rate could improve further. Support personnel for the school systems, both public and private, will be back in place for the fall term and should boost government payrolls. Continued moderate growth should occur in both manufacturing and construction. Consumer confidence and spending patterns will greatly influence employment levels in most of the service-producing industries over the next few weeks.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	AUG 1987p	JULY 1987r	AUG 1986r	JULY 87 AUG 87	AUG 86 AUG 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	502,700	509,300	520,400	-6,600	-17,700
Unemployment	28,300	30,000	49,300	-1,700	-21,000
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.9	9.5	xxx	xxx
Employment	474,400	479,300	471,100	-4,900	3,300

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUG 1987p	JUL 1987r	AUG 1986r	AUG 1987p	JUL 1987r	AUG 1986r	AUG 1987p	JUL 1987r	AUG 1986r
ALL MANUFACTURING	449.92	438.98	414.62	40.1	40.2	39.3	11.22	10.92	10.55
Durable Goods	478.40	457.78	423.26	39.8	39.6	38.2	12.02	11.56	11.08
Prim & Fab. Metal	401.88	385.90	386.63	43.4	42.5	40.4	9.26	9.08	9.57
Machinery	489.61	479.02	438.90	39.2	39.2	38.5	12.49	12.22	11.40
Nondurable Goods	378.43	391.67	396.26	41.0	41.8	41.8	9.23	9.37	9.48
Food & Kindred Products	312.90	319.35	330.65	42.0	41.8	42.5	7.45	7.64	7.78
Printing & Pub	393.50	407.67	381.75	37.8	38.9	37.5	10.41	10.48	10.18

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands AUG 1987p	JULY 1987r	AUG 1986r	Absolute Change From JULY 87 AUG 87	AUG 86 AUG 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	300.5	300.5	299.4	0.0	1.1
MANUFACTURING	49.7	49.5	51.2	0.2	-1.5
DURABLE GOODS	37.9	37.9	39.8	0.0	-1.9
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.7	3.8	3.6	-0.1	0.1
Primary & Fabricated Metals	10.6	10.6	10.2	0.0	0.4
Primary Metal Industries	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	8.8	8.8	8.5	0.0	0.3
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	0.2
Machinery	13.5	13.3	14.5	0.2	-1.0
Mach.Except Electric	10.3	10.1	11.1	0.2	-0.8
Const.& Related Machinery	4.2	4.1	4.5	0.1	-0.3
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	6.9	7.0	8.3	-0.1	-1.4
NON-DURABLE GOODS	11.8	11.6	11.4	0.2	0.4
Printing & Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.1
MINING	17.3	17.2	17.4	0.1	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	12.9	13.1	12.4	-0.2	0.5
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.9	22.8	22.8	0.1	0.1
Transportation	15.4	15.3	14.8	0.1	0.6
Comm.& Public Utilities	7.5	7.5	8.0	0.0	-0.5
TRADE	74.1	74.2	73.3	-0.1	0.8
Wholesale Trade	18.3	18.5	19.1	-0.2	-0.8
Retail Trade	55.8	55.7	54.2	0.1	1.6
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	17.8	17.5	17.4	0.3	0.4
Banking	4.4	4.3	4.7	0.1	-0.3
SERVICES	71.4	71.5	69.3	-0.1	2.1
Health Services	21.9	21.7	20.7	0.2	1.2
Hospitals	12.0	11.9	11.3	0.1	0.7
Educational Services	4.8	5.0	5.1	-0.2	-0.3
GOVERNMENT	34.4	34.7	35.6	-0.3	-1.2
Federal	4.6	4.6	5.1	0.0	-0.5
State	4.8	4.8	5.9	0.0	-1.1
Local	25.0	25.3	24.6	-0.3	0.4

TULSA
INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

TOTAL	5,596	6,187	9,147	-591	-3,551
Mining	351	386	901	- 35	- 550
Construction	808	837	1,134	- 29	- 326
Manufacturing	1,470	1,646	3,048	-176	-1,578
Transp Public Utilities	267	287	335	- 20	- 68
Trade	859	930	1,429	- 71	- 570
Fin. Ins. Real Estate	259	299	353	- 40	- 94
Services	1,027	1,218	1,753	-191	- 726
Government & All Others	555	594	194	- 39	361

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

The jobless rate in the Tulsa Metropolitan area continued to move lower during August to 7.2 percent, or 1.6 percent below that of a year ago. Total employment was 332,900, down 1,700 from the July level, but 1,500 higher than in August 1986.

Unemployment continued its downward trend to 25,700, a drop of 1,700 from the revised July estimate and 6,400 below the level of a year ago. This represented a twenty percent reduction in unemployment over the year.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment for the Tulsa MSA maintained the 300,500 level in August, the same as the revised July estimate. Employment gains were reported in four of eight major Tulsa industries. The financial, insurance, and real estate industry led with an expansion of 300 jobs. Manufacturing continued in a slow growth mode for the third straight month with an increase of 200 jobs, concentrated in the durable goods sector. Advances of 100 each in employment levels also occurred in the mining and transportation industries. Among industries reporting losses, government continued its seasonal decline with 300 fewer jobs, most of these in the local government sector. The construction industry also experienced a general decline of 200 jobs, while the trade and service industries each reported 100 fewer employed.

Comparisons of current estimates with those of a year ago revealed 1,100 more nonagricultural jobs. Services (up 2,100) and retail trade (up 1,600) maintained their leadership roles in new job growth. Lesser growth rates occurred in construction (up 500), finance, insurance, and real estate (up 400) and transportation and public utilities (up 100). Significant employment losses occurred in manufacturing (down 1,500), government (down 1,200) and wholesale trade (down 800). The mining industry had a net loss of 100 as oil and gas exploration sector edged up by 500 but this gain was offset by depressed employment in oil and gas field service.

The average manufacturing production worker in the Tulsa MSA earned $445.42 a week during August, up $4.83 from July. This resulted from an increase of one hour to the average work week and a decrease in average hourly earnings of fourteen cents. The average weekly earnings for durable goods workers increased by $7.55 from the combination of an average workweek increase of 1.1 hours and an eleven cent decrease in hourly earnings. The weekly paycheck for nondurable goods workers dropped by $2.79 from the July level, as average hours worked increased by nine tenths of an hour, and hourly earnings decreased twenty seven cents per hour.

When compared with August 1986, average hourly earnings were up sixteen cents for durable goods workers, and thirty cents for nondurable goods workers. Weekly hours increased by 2.4 hours in durable goods and decreased by three tenths of an hour in nondurable goods. The effect on weekly earnings was an increase of $40.36 for durable goods workers while nondurable goods workers received only $9.69 more than a year ago. The average weekly earnings for all manufacturing workers increased by $32.94 to $445.42 over the year.

Insured unemployment continued its downward trend as all major industries indicated a reduction in number of claimants since July. The August total of 5,596 claimants is nearly ten percent lower than last month and thirty nine percent below the August 1986 level. The largest change in claimants over the year occurred in the mining and manufacturing industries, both of which were reduced by more than fifty percent below last year's claim level.

Total employment in the Tulsa Metropolitan Area should increase as the public school and education services sectors expand seasonally with the return of nonfaculty workers to their jobs. Slow growth is seen for most other industries. However, the construction industry should experience some contraction.

TULSA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	AUG 1987p	JULY 1987r	AUG 1986r	JULY 87 AUG 87	AUG 86 AUG 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	358,600	362,000	363,500	-3,400	-4,900
Unemployment	25,700	27,400	32,100	-1,700	-6,400
Unemployment Rate	7.2	7.6	8.8	xxx	xxx
Employment	332,900	334,600	331,400	-1,700	1,500

TULSA

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUG 1987p	JULY 1987r	AUG 1986r	AUG 1987p	JULY 1987r	AUG 1986r	AUG 1987p	JULY 1987r	AUG 1986r
ALL MANUFACTURING	445.42	440.59	412.48	42.1	41.1	39.7	10.58	10.72	10.39
Durable goods	465.98	458.43	425.62	42.4	41.3	39.3	10.99	11.10	10.83
Prim & Fab. Metals	421.40	389.64	383.67	43.0	40.8	40.6	9.80	9.55	9.45
Machinery	410.73	394.18	385.39	42.3	40.1	38.5	9.71	9.83	10.01
Non-Durable Goods	364.01	366.80	354.32	40.9	40.0	41.2	8.90	9.17	8.60
Printing & Pub	404.66	427.28	397.14	43.7	43.6	40.9	9.26	9.80	9.71

p=preliminary
r=revised

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

The August unemployment rate and number of unemployed in the Enid Area remained at 6.1 percent and 1,825 respectively, unchanged from the previous month. Losses of 250 from both the total labor force and employment was insufficient to impact on the unemployment rate.

Unemployment declined 750 since August 1986, representing a year-to-year reduction of twenty nine percent. Over the same period the total labor forces declined by less than four percent and the employment level dropped by one percent. These changes resulted in the decline of the unemployment rate to 6.1 percent from last year's 8.3 percent level.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment contracted slightly in August to 21,400 job holders. This loss of one hundred jobs since July was attributed to a combination of small changes in four of the eight major industry groups. More significantly, reductions of 200 employees in wholesale trade and 100 fewer workers in nondurable goods manufacturing were partially offset by gains of 100 each in the employment levels for construction and services.

A loss of 800 payroll jobs from the Enid area economy occurred over the year since August 1986. Two industries reported employment gains, five industries suffered employment losses, and one industry, construction had no change. Gains of 300 in the services industry occurred primarily in the health and personal services sectors, while the 100 manufacturing gains were primarily in the durable goods sector. Wholesale and retail trade accounted for 400 job losses, while remaining losses were distributed between government, transportation, mining and finance, insurance and real estate. The only specific trend among industries with employment losses was in the banking sector, which experienced most of the loss in the finance, insurance and real estate industry.

ENID
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	AUG 1987p	JULY 1987r	AUG 1986r	JULY 87 AUG 87	AUG 86 AUG 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	29,700	29,950	30,850	-250	-1,150
Unemployment	1,825	1,825	2,575	0	- 750
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.1	8.3	xxx	xxx
Employment	27,875	28,125	28,275	-250	- 400

ENID
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number in Thousands AUG 1987p	JULY 1987r	AUG 1986r	Absolute Change From JULY 87 AUG 87	AUG 86 AUG 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.4	21.5	22.1	-0.1	-0.8
MANUFACTURING	1.6	1.7	1.5	-0.1	0.1
DURABLE GOODS	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	0.8	0.9	0.8	-0.1	0.0
MINING	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.0	-0.2
TRADE	6.1	6.3	6.5	-0.2	-0.4
Wholesale Trade	1.3	1.5	1.4	-0.2	-0.1
Retail Trade	4.8	4.8	5.1	0.0	-0.3
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	-0.2
SERVICES	5.3	5.2	5.0	0.1	0.3
GOVERNMENT	3.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	-0.2
Federal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
State	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	-0.1
Local	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	-0.1

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r=revised

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

Even with a slight increase in August, the 5.0 percent unemployment rate in the Lawton Area is the lowest of all of the Metro Statistical areas and is also substantially better than the statewide or national rate. Unemployment had a slight increase from the prior month, but the decline in the labor force, fueled by a seasonal drop in employment, still held the jobless rate to a normal level.

Over the year, both employment and unemployment reflect lower levels manifested by an improved unemployment rate from the same month a year ago.

Over the month decreases in government--200 at the local level, and 100 each at the state and federal level--was the primary factor in the 400 drop in wage and salary employment since July. The 100 jobs estimated lost in the transportation - public utility industry was offset by a 100 advance by the retail sector of the trade industry.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment is estimated to be 700 lower than in August of 1986. The greatest decline occurred in transportation - public utilities where early retirements and reductions in force reduced employment by 400. Several components of the retail trade industry had minor declines which resulted in a 300 drop in the trade industry. Services and government continue to exhibit strength, rising 200 and 100 respectively over the year.

LAWTON
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	AUG 1987p	JULY 1987r	AUG 1986r	JULY 87 AUG 87	AUG 86 AUG 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	47,425	48,250	47,950	-825	-525
Unemployment	2,350	2,325	2,525	25	-175
Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.8	5.3	xxx	xxx
Employment	45,075	45,925	45,425	-850	-350

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	AUG 1987p	JULY 1987r	AUG 1986r	JULY 87 AUG 87	AUG 86 AUG 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	31.7	32.1	32.3	-0.4	-0.7
MANUFACTURING	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.0	1.1	1.4	-0.1	-0.4
TRADE	8.5	8.4	8.8	0.1	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	7.6	7.5	7.9	0.1	-0.3
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	5.7	5.7	5.5	0.0	0.2
GOVERNMENT	10.2	10.6	10.2	-0.4	0.0
Federal	5.6	5.7	5.5	-0.1	0.1
State	0.9	1.0	1.1	-0.1	-0.2
Local	3.7	3.9	3.6	-0.2	0.1

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Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

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